

DAILY REPORT

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YAO YILIN, CHEN MUHUA, OTHERS ON 1984 OUTLOOK

OW300730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- China will continue to follow its "open-door" policy and hopes to promote friendship and trade with people throughout the world in 1984, top officials said here in interviews with XINHUA. Yao Yilin, vice-premier of the State Council, said opening to the rest of the world was a basic and long-term policy stipulated in the Chinese Constitution. He expressed China's hope to expand trade relations with other nations in the coming year on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Yao called for increases in both exports and imports in 1984. He said it was necessary to import industrial raw materials and technical equipment from abroad to help speed China's modernization. He also stressed that China would give preferential treatment to those firms offering badly needed advanced technical equipment.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said she hoped that China's foreign trade would register new gains in 1984. The country's attention would center on importing up-to-date technology and equipment to revamp its industries and construct key projects, she said. Chen noted that economic crises in the West led the world economy into a depression in 1983, with international trade well below its 1982 levels. In spite of this, she added, China again made marked progress in foreign trade. It was estimated that its imports and exports for 1983 would increase over 1982. She predicted that world markets would be brisk following a slight pickup in the second half of 1983. But competition would become sharper, she said, and China would make use of favorable factors on the world markets to expand imports and exports in the coming year.

The international scene would be marked by more intense rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States in 1984, said Han Nianlong, adviser to the Foreign Ministry. The two superpowers' direct confrontation in Europe would be grimmer than ever, he said, although they might reach certain compromises based on their own needs. However, he added, they had entered a new round of the nuclear arms race, with the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe being the main issue of contention. The Soviet Union and the United States were also contending fiercely for strategic positions in the Third World, Han said. He scored the Soviet Union's refusal to halt its support for the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, and pull its troops out of Afghanistan.

The veteran diplomat also criticized the United States for supporting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, invading Grenada and obstructing independence for Namibia. "In view of these developments," Han Nianlong said, "people the world over should firmly combat hegemonism and expansionism in all their manifestations during 1984, and adopt effective measures to defend world peace".

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, said China would continue to promote unity and cooperation with the people of other countries, and make active preparations to contact more amity organizations abroad during the coming year. Wang said his association is scheduled to send friendship delegations to the Soviet Union and some East European countries early in 1984. People throughout the world were taking strong action against superpower arms race, he added, and his association would work energetically for world peace, establish contacts with amity organizations abroad and make preparations for the year of international peace in 1986.

China's domestic situation was notable for its continued stability and the move to consolidate previous gains, said Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun. All the country's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions streamlined their governmental institutions, trimmed bureaucracy and readjusted their leadership for greater efficiency by promoting younger and better-educated professional to top positions, he said. The streamlining process would continue at the county and rural commune levels in 1984, the vice-premier said

ZHU MUZHI, GONG DAFEI JOIN DIPLOMATS AT OPERA

OW282031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- Foreign diplomatic officials in Beijing were entertained here tonight with the Beijing opera "The Bronze Net" in celebration of the coming New Year's Day. The performance was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture.

Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei joined the diplomats in watching the opera adapted from the classical novel "Seven Warriors and Five Gallant Men" and staged by the China Beijing Opera Theater.

WORLD BANK, PRC TO STUDY ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

HK300212 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by "our staff reporter" Qin Xiaoli]

[Text] The Chinese Government is preparing to co-operate with the World Bank on a large scale study of the nation's economic prospects, CHINA DAILY has learned from the Ministry of Finance. The study, scheduled to take place between February and April next year, will examine a dozen aspects of the economy ranging from energy to human resources. Study groups will visit provinces and cities of various economic status in order to obtain a balanced picture.

The project, the second World Bank study in China, was proposed by A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, when he met Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang last May during his visit to China. Zhao approved the idea. The first study was carried out in 1981. It yielded a nine-volume document, "China: Socialist Economic Development," reviewing the last 30 years. The new study will offer China some views on its future development by foreign specialists. It will also lead to increased loans to China by the World Bank.

In fiscal year 1981-83, China borrowed \$870 million from the World Bank. The amount of borrowing is expected to go up to \$1 billion in 1984 and may rise beyond that in subsequent years. "But the important thing is not the money," said a ministry spokesman. "In working with the World Bank, China is introduced to trends and ideas in international economic co-operations and financial management."

A number of Chinese officials have already benefitted from World Bank training schemes. World Bank loans have been used to help finance an agricultural project on the north China plain, container berths in Shanghai, Tianjin and Huangpu in Guangdong Province, an oil reservoir project in Daqing and about 10 other projects. The spokesman added: "Some of Chinese agencies used to complain of the complicated procedures of the World Bank, but they have come to realize that careful studies before each project are really necessary."

PRC LEADERS GREET CHINESE STUDENTS IN U.S.

OW300308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Washington, December 30 (XINHUA) -- On the eve of 1984, Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao delivered videotaped addresses to the Chinese scholars and students studying in the United States, expressing cordial regards and festival greetings to them.

Over 300 Chinese scholars and students studying in the Washington D.C. area gathered in the Chinese Embassy here on December 26 to listen to the addresses by Hu Yaobang and the three other Chinese leaders. The videotapes were brought here by a group entrusted by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council of China to convey greetings to the scholars and students.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said in his address, "The party Central Committee is well aware that you miss the motherland day and night, and I want to tell you that you, too, are constantly in the mind of the party Central Committee." He said when he was visiting Japan recently, he told the Chinese students studying there two things: "First, the situation at home is getting better and better; second, comrades now overseas should make good and prove your worth. Comrades at home, too, are trying to make good, by working hard, so that the work done at home will improve year after year," he said. "We have sent nearly 20,000 people to study abroad -- an unprecedented number in our history," he stated, "this is because we want to master all the advanced science and technology and management to serve the cause of the four modernizations of our country. Our motherland has placed great hopes on you. When you have finished your study and come home, you should be a fresh crack force for China's cause of socialist modernization and pillars of the state by the first years of the 21st century," Hu Yaobang said in conclusion.

In his address, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, briefed the scholars and students on China's achievements in socialist construction. He said that from 1981 to 1983, China's national economic development plan was overfulfilled year after year, and the 6th Five-Year-Plan will undoubtedly be fulfilled ahead of schedule. Now the whole national economy has embarked on a path of sound development. Meanwhile, the 7th Five-Year-Plan is being formulated.

The premier also said that the four-modernization drive needs knowledge, technology and talented people. Now the period of the cycle of technological renovation in the world has become shorter and a new technological revolution is brewing. "All this urges us to catch up and succeed in surmounting one difficulty after another. The purpose of sending you comrades by the motherland to study abroad is precisely to learn the strong points of other countries so as to overcome our shortcomings and push the construction of our country forward more speedily and from a sounder foundation," he said. He said, "All the people studying abroad, both at state expense or at their own expense, are sons and daughters of the motherland. The state treats all of them equally and places great hopes on them. The motherland and the people earnestly hope that you will be deep and firm in studying and strive to scale heights of science and technology of the world."

In his address, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, mainly talked about the development of socialist democracy and the perfection of the socialist legal system. He said, "The practising of full democracy, which is socialist democracy, is determined by the nature of our country.

"It is the reliable guarantee of the supreme interests of the majority of the people that the people of all nationalities led by the Communist Party of China master the destiny of the country, the nation and their own. It is also the reliable guarantee for our country to better stand all kinds of rigorous trials."

Peng Zhen continued, "The new Constitution adopted by the Fifth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress sums up the basic historical experience of our country over one hundred years and more, particularly the experience and lessons gained from socialist revolution and construction over the thirty years and more since the founding of New China. It has clear, comprehensive and fundamental provisions concerning the political, economic and cultural system of our country. This marks a new phase in the building of our country's socialist legal system. The new Constitution has been in force for only one year, but it has begun to demonstrate its great power. As a result, progress has been made in perfecting our system of leadership and ensuring the people's right to run the country," he stated.

Peng Zhen said that the fundamental task of the country, according to the Constitution, is to concentrate efforts on the drive for socialist modernization. "As a veteran fighter," he said, "I keenly expect you to fully realize your lofty responsibility for the history, the country and the people, make use of all possible opportunities and conditions to conscientiously and aptly learn all knowledge that is applicable to the practical conditions of our country, needed and useful in our country. After completing your studies and returning home, you are expected to dedicate your youth, intelligence and wisdom to the building of a modernized socialist motherland with a high standard of civilization and democracy," Peng Zhen said.

Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said in her address: "In old China, many revolutionaries, specialists and scholars of the older generations had crossed oceans in quest of the truth of Marxism and scientific knowledge for purposes of national salvation and rejuvenation."

She expressed the earnest hope that Chinese scholars and students will learn from the patriotic spirit of older generations and study hard for the prosperity of their country and the well-being of its people. "I am sure you all can and should learn more and better than your predecessors. Like the waves of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River push on those before, so each new generation excels the last," she said.

She urged them to make friends extensively with the people of the countries where they are, respect people of other countries, be modest in learning from them and treat them with warmth of feeling and as equals. They should show the highmindedness and values of the Chinese nation and strengthen the friendship with the people of other countries. She emphasized in particular that they should be warm-hearted and sincere to their fellow-countrymen from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese and learn from them and help each other. She asked them to convey her seasonal greetings to those fellow-countrymen and their families, and tell them that they are welcome to visit the mainland whenever convenient to them, and that they are welcome to contribute to the reconstruction and reunification of their motherland.

After listening to the video-taped addresses, representatives of Chinese scholars and students indicated that they will work hard to accomplish their studies, win honor for the motherland, and try to become a fresh force in their motherland's four modernization drive when they return to China.

OFFICIAL ON CULTURAL EXCHANGES WITH U.S., OTHERS

OW291120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- More than 300 Chinese art troupes and cultural delegations have been sent abroad this year, while over 300 foreign groups have visited China, according to incomplete figures provided by the Ministry of Culture here. The exchanges involved nearly 4,000 artists and officials.

Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture, described 1983 as "a year of remarkable progress in cultural exchanges with foreign countries under the policy of opening to the rest of the world." Lu told XINHUA that senior officials including Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi and Vice-Minister Zhou Weizhi led five government cultural delegations to 19 countries in Asia, Africa, Scandinavia and North America this year in contrast to 1982, when only two such delegations were sent to seven countries. At the same time, 19 government cultural delegations visited China, up from five last year. Sixteen delegations were from Third World countries, he added.

The China Performance Agency hosted 39 musical troupes, dance ensembles, pantomime theaters, puppet troupes and children's art groups from 31 countries. Their performances were seen by more than 400,000 Chinese theater-goers. Twenty-three art troupes came from Third World countries, with those from Colombia, Rwanda, Mali, Somalia and Singapore on their very first visits. The performance agency sent over 40 Chinese art troupes to nearly 100 countries, opening exchanges with Panama, Libya and the United Arab Emirates. Two remote provinces in China, Qinghai and Guizhou, sent art groups abroad for the first time. Several million people attended performances by Chinese artists overseas, the agency said.

Exchanges were resumed after a lapse of more than a dozen years with the East European countries Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

China won more than 70 awards this year, including over 20 first prizes, at international, vocal, instrumental, violin making, acrobatic, photographic and children's painting competitions and film festivals. More than 20 foreign painting, graphic arts, handicrafts and photo exhibitions opened in China in 1983, while over 50 Chinese exhibitions were held in 40 countries.

Lu Zhixian said that the seven cultural agreement and 24 programs signed between China and other countries this year heralded further progress in years to come. "China's current effort to eliminate cultural contamination will not hamper its cultural exchanges with other countries," he said, adding that the ministry planned to hold more cultural exchanges next year. China always takes an analytical attitude toward foreign cultures, Lu said, and China will learn from them whatever is beneficial to its cultural development. With Third World countries accounting for a considerable proportion of China's cultural exchanges in 1983, China will continue to enhance these ties in the coming year and try to open up new realms for more exchanges, Lu said.

The vice-minister added that, at the request of the United States, China has agreed to hold consultations with the Americans on the resumption of official cultural exchanges, which were suspended earlier this year following the U.S. Government's granting so-called political asylum to a Chinese tennis player, Hu Na. Lu Zhixian said that China and the Soviet Union also had some cultural exchanges this year.

PRC JOURNAL DISCUSSES U.S. ASIAN-PACIFIC POLICY

HK300336 Beijing, SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 23, 1 Dec 83 pp 5-6

[Article by Xie Xiaochuan: "U.S. Policy Toward Asian-Pacific Region as Seen From Reagan's Far East Trip"]

[Text] In mid-November, U.S. President Reagan visited Japan and South Korea, arousing wide coverage by the U.S. media and various countries in the Asian-Pacific region and the world. In a statement made shortly before he departed for Japan, Reagan said: The Asian-Pacific region is the world's new frontier; it is essential for the United States to expand and make close ties with various nations there. The United States must possess military power in the region to counter the Soviet Union, and consolidate U.S. cooperation with Japan and South Korea.

Reagan's trip to the Far East depicts certain changes and characteristics of U.S. policy on the Asian-Pacific region. Since the Reagan administration came into power, it has greatly stressed understanding the importance of the Asian-Pacific region from the view of the gradual shift of the center of world power to the region. Mansfield, U.S. ambassador to Japan, believes: The 21st century will be a century of the Pacific, and the future of the United States in the Pacific. In his speech entitled "The Ever-Rising Tide of the Pacific" made in San Francisco in March this year, Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, said: The Asian-Pacific region is important to the United States today, and it will be all the more so tomorrow. The United States is still a Pacific power, and it is necessary for it to play a greater role in this region, he said. It is precisely based on such understanding and with an aim to check the military power of the Soviet Union in Asia that the United States has in recent years had a hand in the affairs of the Asian-Pacific region, and has been quite active in its diplomatic activities in the region. Important government officials such as the U.S. secretary of state, secretary of defense, and important members of congress have called on many countries in this region, while Reagan's trip has pushed such diplomatic activities to a new height, expressing the basic U.S. principle on attaching greater importance to the Asian-Pacific region.

Since its defeat in the Vietnam War in the late 1970's, the United States has implemented the policy of gradually reducing its military power in the Asian-Pacific region; and the Carter administration made the decision to gradually withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. Since Reagan came into power, he has run counter to the ways of his three predecessors, with a view to strengthening contention with the Soviet Union. He has cancelled the plan for withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea, and strengthened the U.S. military presence in the region in a big way. The Reagan administration has reinforced the U.S. Seventh Fleet with 15 Los Angeles type submarines, equipped the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and the refurbished battleship the "New Jersey," has plans to increase the number of ships of the Seventh Fleet to 100 from the current 80, and is preparing to equip their submarines and ships with guided cruise missiles which can carry nuclear warheads. Meanwhile, the United States has stepped up the renewal of its air force in the Asian-Pacific region, equipping 72 new-type F-15 and 3 early warning aircraft on the Kadena Air Force base at Okinawa, and substituting F-16s for F-4s on some bases in South Korea. It is also planning to deploy two squadrons of F-16s on the Misawa Base of Aomori, Japan. In addition, in recent years there has been an obvious increase in the number of U.S. troops stationed in this region. The "coming back to Asia" of U.S. military strength is to a certain extent a change in U.S. policy concerning the Asian-Pacific region that has attracted attention.

During the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations, U.S. -Japanese relations and U.S.-Sino relations occupied an important place in the U.S. relationships with various countries in the Asian-Pacific region. Since Reagan came into power, emphasis has been made on exerting greater efforts to strengthen cooperation between the United States and its allies in the Asian-Pacific region, and the order of handling affairs in the Asian-Pacific region on the part of the United States has undergone some delicate changes. On the one hand, the United States is still paying attention to preserving and developing U.S.-Sino relations, on the other hand, it has placed more priority on developing U.S.-Japanese relations, and strengthening U. S. relations with South Korea, the ASEAN, Australia, and New Zealand. In Japanese-U.S. relations, the United States is utilizing Japan's psychology of hoping to play a still greater role in world politics, and is taking hold of Japan, demanding Japan to do more in sharing U.S. defense and military expenditures, with a view to pushing the Japanese - U.S. political and military cooperation system to a new stage. In recent years, the mutual visits and meetings have been frequent between the senior leaders of Japan and the United States. Japan has not only transferred its military technology to the United States, and increased its defense budget, but also has taken up the task of safeguarding the marine transportation routes within 1,000 nautical miles of Japan; in addition, it is ready to blockade the three channels around Japan with United States help should anything happen in the Far East, preventing the Soviet Pacific Fleet from sailing south. Through the recent Reagan-Nakasone dialogue, the cooperation between the United States and Japan concerning the economy and "U.S. - Japanese security system will be further consolidated." In U.S. relations with the ASEAN, on the one hand the United States has strengthened its political cooperation with the ASEAN, supporting the ASEAN stand on the Kampuchean issue, while pressing Vietnam to withdraw its troops from KAMPUCHEA; on the other hand, it has increased military and economic aid to the five ASEAN countries, developing bilateral economic relations. The military cooperation between the United States and South Korea has developed further in recent years.

There are many reasons the above-mentioned changes in U.S. policy on the Asian-Pacific region; however, economic and military considerations are principal. Economically, the Asian-Pacific region is occupying a more and more important place in U.S. economic development. Since World War II, the southwestern part of the United States has witnessed a rapid economic growth. Since the 1960's, the population of the United States and its economic gravity has gradually transferred from the northeastern part close to the Atlantic to the southwestern part close to the Pacific. In addition to such conditions, the large population of the Asian-Pacific region, with its rich natural resources, and a rather rapid economic development since the 1960's, have made the economic ties between the United States and the Asian-Pacific region grow with each passing day. Since the mid-1970's, total foreign trade between the Asian-Pacific region and the United States has exceeded U.S. trade with Western Europe. The Asian-Pacific region has become the top trading partner of the United States. At present trade with the Asian-Pacific region accounts for 29 percent of the total amount of foreign trade of the United States, while Western Europe accounts for only 25 percent. At the same time, U.S. investment in the Asian-Pacific region has increased continuously, and its growth rate is much higher than U. S. investment in Western Europe. From a development point of view, the above-mentioned trend will go on and be strengthened.

Military speaking, the balance of military power between the Soviet Union and the United States in the Asian-Pacific region has undergone tremendous changes. The advantages of the Navy and Air Force in the Asian-Pacific region, which the United States has all along possessed, have been greatly weakened since the mid-1970's as a result of the arms expansion of the Soviet Union. At present, the Soviet Union has over 50 land force divisions, over 2,000 battle airplanes, and its Pacific fleet has a total 1.6 million tons in the Asian-Pacific region; moreover, 126 SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed there. The Soviet Army in the Far East has changed from a defense power to an attack force. At the same time, the Soviet Union has gained a foothold in Cam Ranh, expanded its realm for activities by its Navy and Air Force, and formed a situation in which the Soviet armies in the north and the south are working in coordination from afar. Such conditions have made the United States very worried.

In short, Reagan's trip to the Asian-Pacific region and the U.S. readjustments in its policy on the region are aimed at strengthening its contention with the Soviet Union in this region and invigorating U.S. hegemony in the Far East. This will inevitably aggravate the tense situation in the Asian-Pacific region and bring new threats to world peace.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ENDS 29 DEC

OW291620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow, December 29 (XINHUA) -- A two-day regular session of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet ended here today after approving a state economic and social development plan for 1984 and a state budget for next year.

Today's meeting adopted a resolution on the international situation and the Soviet foreign policy. The resolution expressed grave concern over the aggravation of the world situation. It supported Yuriy Andropov's two statements issued on September 28 and November 24 this year. In his September 28 statement, the Soviet leader criticized the American foreign policy and in the other, he explained why the Soviet Union had left the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms and announced counter-measures against U.S. deployment of new missiles in Europe.

With a clear reference to deployment of more missiles by the Soviet Union on its own territory, the meeting also endorsed the measures taken by the Soviet Government "for strengthening Soviet national defense and safeguarding the security" of the Soviet Union and its allies.

The resolution accused the United States and its NATO allies of disturbing the balance of power and called on the parliaments of those countries to urge (?their governments) to (?denounce) the policy of strength and the attempt of seeking military superiority.

PRINCE SIHANOUK TRAVELS TO DPRK

Stops in Dandong

OW291638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Shenyang, December 19 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean President Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk left Dandong by train today on their way to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song. Zhang Dewei, deputy director of the foreign ministry's Asian Affairs Department, accompanied Samdech Sihanouk to Korea. Upon their arrival in Dandong earlier today, they were greeted at the railway station by its mayor Zheng Ping and other local government leaders.

Kim Il-song Welcoming Ceremony

OW291644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 29 (XINHUA) -- President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song gave a welcome ceremony here this afternoon to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea. Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived here this afternoon by special train for a visit to the country.

Korean Vice-president Pak Song-chol, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Yun Ki-pok greeted the Kampuchean guests at the railway station. Also present were Yim Nollo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Democratic Kampuchean Embassy here and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Pyongyang.

DPRK ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL FETES PRC COMRADES

OW291658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 29 (XINHUA) -- A banquet to welcome the new year was given here at noon today by the administration council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in honor of Chinese comrades studying and working in Korea. Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the council and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to DPRK, delivered warm addresses on the occasion. They reviewed the mutual support and cooperation between the two countries in political, economic, cultural and other fields and wished that friendly relations between the two countries will develop in the new year. The Ministry of Culture and Arts organized a performance for Chinese comrades this evening in the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

NEW DPRK VICE PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER NAMED

OW300852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Pongyang, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Kim Yong-nam has been named to replace Ho Tam as vice-premier and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A decree of the Central People's Committee on the nomination was signed here on December 28 by President Kim Il-song. Kim Yong-nam, 58, is a member of the Political Bureau and the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

President Kim Il-song has also signed another decree relieving former Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam of his office for a new appointment. Ho Tam became foreign minister in 1970 and rose from an alternate member to full member of the Political Bureau at the recent Eighth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party.

NAKASONE, REAGAN PLEDGE CLOSER COOPERATION

OW291634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Both Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan today pledged to further strengthen cooperation between the two countries as well as in the whole international arena in the coming year, KYODO reported today. The two leaders made the pledge in a telephone conversation. Reagan called Nakasone from California, congratulating the prime minister on the formation of the second Nakasone cabinet.

Nakasone expressed the hope that the U.S.-Soviet talks on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and on Euro-missiles would be resumed. He promised full support for Reagan in the talks. On the Japan-U.S. trade talks on farm products and other pending problems between the two countries, Nakasone vowed to do all he could to solve them. The Japanese prime minister told Reagan that he would visit China next March. He promised to inform Reagan of the results of the visit. Reagan, who will make his first trip to China following Nakasone's visit, stressed the importance for the two leaders to keep each other informed and make their cooperation closer in future.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz also contacted each other by telephone today. Abe said he was looking forward to his full exchange of views with his U.S. counterpart on Japan-U.S. relations and the international situation during his trip to the United States next month. He told Shultz that although the number of Diet seats belonging to the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) had been reduced, the LDP government would not change its attitude of laying special emphasis on its relations with Washington.

JAPANESE PAPERS ON USSR PREDICAMENT IN DRA

OW271951 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, December 27 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has landed Moscow in a desperate predicament, said local newspapers today.

An ASAHI SHIMBUN report said that the morale of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan is low and international response to the Soviet occupation is becoming more and more unfavorable to the Soviet Union. Quoting Western military sources, the report said that the Soviet Union suffered 8,000 to 15,000 casualties in the past four years and the outlay for the war is estimated at several million U.S. dollars daily.

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported that the pattern of the Afghan war remains the same as four years ago when Soviet troops intruded into Afghanistan. Soviet troops only control major cities while the Afghan resistance forces freely operate in the countryside. In the fall and winter this year, the resistance forces mounted attacks at the Soviet embassy in Kabul and military commanding posts in the country. Both the Soviet Union and the United States have enhanced their strength in the Indian Ocean and rivalry between them over the Afghan problem is getting fiercer. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has also seriously undermined the country's economy.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN and YOMIURI SHIMBUN in their reports said that the Soviet Union is bogged down in the quagmire of the war four years after it moved troops into that country.

WAN LI PRESENTS MAO'S LETTERS TO HOANG VAN HOAN

OW300748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier, had a cordial meeting with Hoang Van Hoan, a founding member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Wan Li wished him a happy year and presented him with a copy of the newly-published "Selection of Mao Zedong's Letters" and "Selected Facsimiles of Mao Zedong's Letters." Hoang Van Hoan thanked Wan Li for the precious new-year gift.

The vice-premier then briefed Hoang on China's current political and economic situations. After the meeting Wan Li gave a luncheon for the Vietnamese leader. Ji Pengfei, Qiao Shi and Qian Qiren were also present.

NEW HONG KONG FIRM TO COOPERATE WITH MAINLAND

OW292100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Dec (XINHUA) -- A Hong Kong educational, scientific, and cultural cooperative and advisory company has been inaugurated and registered here. The purpose of this new company is to promote exchanges between Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland in the fields of education, science, and culture and to help push forward the four modernizations in China. It will start such businesses as mandated by China's Education Ministry, State Scientific and Technological Commission, and the Culture Ministry as well as by the local Chinese departments of education, science, and culture.

The business lines of the company will be:

1. to provide designing and consulting services to institutions of higher learning, key middle schools, and scientific research organizations in the interior Chinese provinces and importing instruments and equipment for them;
2. to accept donations from Hong Kong and overseas organizations and individuals who may wish to help any cultural and educational institutions in the interior Chinese provinces improve their teaching facilities and audio broadcasting systems, and import instruments, books, and other teaching aids;
3. to act as an agent of the educational, scientific, and cultural organizations in the interior provinces of China to invite Hong Kong and overseas experts to teach at or serve these organizations on a short-term basis, and to assist overseas experts and departments concerned in China in sponsoring joint academic sessions and forums;
4. to help overseas experts and foreign businessmen hold educational, scientific, and cultural exhibitions in the interior Chinese provinces;
5. to assist the interior Chinese provinces in exporting educational and scientific instruments and equipment.

The new company plans to set up a Chinese cultural center in Hong Kong to familiarize Hong Kong and overseas personages with the progress of the four modernizations in China.

FLIGHTS INCREASE BETWEEN BEIJING, HONG KONG

OW231812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA) -- CAAC will increase flight frequencies on the air route between Beijing and Hong Kong from January 16, 1984, a spokesman for CAAC said here today. The spokesman said the arrangements were made jointly by CAAC and British Airways. CAAC has now five 707 flights on the route each week. According to the arrangements, CAAC and British Airways will jointly operate the air service on the Hong Kong-Beijing sector of the London-Beijing service run by British Airways once a week.

NEPALESE ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION ON KING'S BIRTHDAY

OW281214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- Guna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Nepalese ambassador to China, and Mrs. Rana held a reception in the embassy here this afternoon to celebrate the birthday of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal.

Among the guests were Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Gong Dafei, vice-minister of the foreign affairs, and Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS BANGLADESH TRADE DELEGATION

OW291546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua today met with a Bangladesh Government trade delegation led by S. Hasan Ahmad, assistant secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. They exchanged views on expansion of friendly relations and economic, trade cooperation between the two countries. Chen Muhua said China and Bangladesh, both developing countries, should increase their trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. She expressed her thanks to the Bangladesh people for the sympathy and support they had given to the Chinese people. "We should support, help and learn from each other," she added.

Hasan Ahmad briefed Chen on measures taken by the Bangladesh Government to develop the economy and raising the people's living standards. He said he was satisfied with the growing bilateral friendly relations and exchanges in economic, technological, trade and cultural cooperation in recent years. He also hoped that bilateral friendly, cooperative relations would be enhanced.

Wang Pingqing, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and C.M. Murshed, Bangladesh ambassador to China, were present on the occasion. After the meeting, Wang Pingqing and Hasan Ahmad signed a seventh trade protocol between the two countries, on behalf of their respective governments. Chen Muhua and C.M. Murshed attended the signing ceremony. The delegation, which arrived here on December 27 at the invitation of the Ministry of Economic Relations and Trade, will leave for Guangzhou tomorrow before returning home.

2,000 TONS OF RICE GRANTED TO SRI LANKA

OW291648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Colombo, December 29 (XINHUA) -- A ceremony of handing over 2,000 tons of rice to Sri Lanka as a gift by China is held today in the Port of Colombo. Mr R.B. Weerakoon, secretary to the Sri Lankan prime minister and Gao E, Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka attended the ceremony.

Ambassador Gao E said that the rice gifted by China to Sri Lanka demonstrated the deep sympathy and brotherly sentiments of the Chinese people for the Sri Lankan people. In his speech, Mr Weerakoon said, "A friend in need is a friend indeed." On behalf of the Sri Lankan government and people, he thanked the Chinese government for their valuable gift.

This batch of rice arrived at the Port of Colombo on December 24. The offer was made by the Chinese Government to help Sri Lanka overcome its economic difficulties caused by the July ethnic disturbances.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS DUTCH BAN ON SUBMARINES TO TAIWAN

OW300741 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 30 (XINHUA) -- The relationship between China and the Netherlands in various fields will have broad vistas as long as the Netherlands adheres to a one-China policy and refrains from selling weapons to Taiwan, the PEOPLE'S DAILY said in a commentary today.

The commentary said the resolution adopted by the Netherlands Parliament on December 28 which approved the government's decision to reject any new sales of submarines to Taiwan reflected the aspirations of the Holland people in restoring and developing friendly relations with China. The resolution is conducive to the improvement of relations between China and the Netherlands and fully conforms to the long-term interests of the Dutch people. The Chinese Government and people welcome and appreciate the correct decisions of the Holland Government and Parliament.

The commentary pointed out that Taiwan is a province of China, an inalienable part of the Chinese territory and that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of China. This is a fact known to all and at the same time a precondition for any country to establish normal diplomatic relations with China, it added.

It stressed that any action that is designed to pursue a "two-China" or "one-China-one-Taiwan" policy, or to establish official ties with Taiwan and sell weapons to it, under what ever pretext, constitutes a gross violation of China's sovereignty and wanton interference in China's internal affairs which the Chinese Government and people will not tolerate.

The commentary said the Holland Parliament's resolution and the government's rejection of submarine sales to Taiwan will contribute to the restoration and further development of the relationship between China and the Netherlands.

The Chinese Government has all along cherished its friendly relations of cooperation with West European countries, including the Netherlands, the commentary noted. On its relations with the Netherlands, China still adopts an attitude of looking forward to the future. So long as the Netherlands adheres to a one-China policy and refrains from selling weapons to Taiwan, the relationship between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and scientific and technological fields will have promising and broad vistas, the commentary said.

XINHUA REVIEWS U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

OW281930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 28 Dec 83

["Yearender: Which Way the Wind Blows? -- After Deployment of First Lot of U.S. Missiles in Western Europe" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Brussels, December 27 (XINHUA correspondent Shou Tong) -- 1983 has witnessed a heated quarrel between the two superpowers over the deployment of the U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles in West European countries. The INF and START talks in Geneva and even the venerable Central Europe troop reduction talks in Vienna came to an abrupt end, before the end of the year.

The beginning of the basing of the first lot of new U.S. missiles in Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany and later in Italy serves as an ultimate proof of the failure of the Soviet fight against it.

The West European countries, however, cling to the hope that the United States and the Soviet Union somehow would resume their dialogue and eventually maintain a balance of nuclear power at the lowest possible level, so as to avoid severe strain in East-West relations, and any harm to their barely visible economic recovery as well as a rupture of their trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Following the Soviet walkout in Geneva, many West European countries asked NATO's winter ministerial council meeting held here to relieve the East-West strain and renew the dialogue with Moscow. The U.S. accepted some suggestions of its allies, and agreed that Western Europe may continue to develop "normal and mutual beneficial" trade and other economic relations with the Soviet Union.

The United States has won in its bid for the basing of Euromissiles and what will it do from now on is being closely watched by an uneasy world.

For one thing, the United States has taken a high-key stance, proclaiming its readiness to reopen negotiations after the Soviet walkout in Geneva. It also gave much publicity to the fact that the Soviet Union is to blame for the rupture, saying the United States had kept the talks going when the Soviet Union was deploying its SS-20 missiles one after another. By contrast, the Soviet Union broke off the negotiations as soon as the United States had started sending its missiles to Europe.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced that he will attend the European Disarmament Conference in Stockholm next month and planned to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko there. A few days ago, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that he had in mind about having a summit meeting with Yuriy Andropov in the coming year.

For another, the United States is racing against time to get the deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles under way. Well-informed sources here predicted that there will be changes in the U.S. original deployment plan, not by lots, but one by one.

There are several reasons for the United States to take this position. First, it wants to make sure that when negotiations with the Soviet Union are resumed, it could bargain from a position of strength. It believes that only in this way, will Moscow take up the matter more seriously.

Second, though the governments of most West European countries support the deployment, they are under heavy pressure of the peace movement which is still going strong in these countries and of the opposition in their parliaments. The fall of one or more of these governments may well bring the opposition to power and the U.S. deployment plan could come to a premature end.

Thus, Washington decided to strike the iron while it is hot and complete as early as possible the deployment in the Federal Republic of Germany, the country that holds the key to the success of the plan and that boasts of a massive peace movement.

Third, it faces the need to maintain the unity with its West European allies by making them happy. Western Europe's basic line of action has always been one of "defense and detente," which means confrontation as well as dialogue. The deployment of a large number of SS-20's tipped the nuclear balance in Europe and cast a long, dark shadow over Western Europe. And that is why Pershing-II and cruise missiles are being accepted there.

It is noted that in the communique released at the end of the NATO meeting, there is the word "detente" -- a word now half-forgotten and an abomination to Washington.

Washington had suffered from the deal of detente in the 1970s with Moscow which made full use of the deal to acquire high technology and equipment from the West and greatly boosted its military and economic potential. The Soviet Union owes so much for what it is to detente that it is painful for the United States even to think of it.

The Reagan administration, known for its hardline in dealing with the Soviet Union, actually agreed to the mention of detente. The only explanation is to show America's good faith for the easing of tension and unity with its West European allies, so as to neutralize the Soviet efforts to estrange these allies from it.

It is far from certain that the Soviet Union will resume the three suspended or broken-off talks with the United States in the new year. However, one may safely predict that the new year will see more heated war of words between the two superpowers as more and more of those nuclear killers raise their heads in both parts of Europe. So 1984 may well be another "year of Euromissiles."

XINHUA SUMS UP YUGOSLAVIA'S ECONOMY IN 1983

OW291320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 29 Dec 83

["Year-ender: Difficult But Successful and Hopeful Year in Yugoslavia" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, December 29 (XINHUA correspondent Shen Yiming) -- The Yugoslav people made great efforts in 1983 to overcome the serious difficulties in economy and brought about certain positive tendencies although the economy as a whole has not in the main changed for the better. It can be said that Yugoslavia has had a difficult but successful and hopeful year.

During the year a "long-term economic stabilization program" was put into operation. The program of strategic importance was intended not only to overcome the present economic difficulties but, what is more important, to carry out a profound reform on the social-economic relations. The key to the reform lies in the strengthening of the alliance of self-management and making the future development of the economy based mainly on the country's own strength.

In accordance with the established policy of economic stabilization, Yugoslavia's economic activities in 1983 were mainly based on the reliance on its own strength, making full use of domestic natural resources, manpower and materials, making an effort to increase export and reduce import to ensure payment capability in economic relations with foreign countries. Facts show that the country has achieved noticeable successes in this aspect.

Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic announced recently that the country's total commodity exports in 1983 were about one percent higher and imports 1.5 percent lower than the year before and the rate of coverage of its imports by exports increased from 77 to 81 percent. The country's exports to the hard-currency market increased by 16 percent and imports from that area were reduced by 6.5 percent. As a result, Yugoslavia's trade deficit with the relevant countries in 1983 was 41 percent less than a year ago. Moreover, the country's tourist industry earned over one billion U.S. dollars of foreign exchange, which is an increase of more than 10 percent compared with 1982.

Owing to the above successes, Yugoslavia's international balance of payment deficit was reduced to 300 million U.S. dollars. What is more important, Yugoslavia has repaid most of the 5.6 billion U.S. dollar debts due in 1983.

In the industrial sector of the economy, production increased only one percent in 1983, but the decreasing tendency was stopped. This was not easy to come by under the present condition of serious shortage of funds, energy and raw materials. A more encouraging fact is that the originally backward basic industries departments achieved marked development. For instance, statistics of the first ten months of 1983 showed that coal production increased 7.4 percent, chemical products 5.1 percent and iron and steel 7.2 percent.

The country's agriculture made a fairly big contribution to the stability of the economy. In 1983, Yugoslavia's wheat output reached 5.5 million tons which is more than the good harvest of 1982. The country got a rich harvest of maize, totalling 10.6 million tons. This was a great achievement under the unfavorable conditions of the dry weather and shortage of fertilizers. The peasants were active in selling their grain to the state because the state purchasing prices were adjusted. By the end of November 1983, the country had purchased 3.7 million tons of wheat, a record figure in history.

Yugoslavia is now self-sufficient in wheat and does not need to import any wheat this year. As for maize, the country can export 1.5 million tons this year, making Yugoslavia one of the ten biggest maize exporting countries of the world.

The supplies of daily necessities and food had improved considerably in the latter half of 1983. At the beginning of the year, sugar, edible oil, coffee and detergent were rationed in many parts of the country. And now, the rationing of all the commodities has ceased except petrol.

However, it is true that the country's economic problems are a result of the accumulation of many complicated factors and many difficulties are yet to be overcome. One of the problems is that the inflation is still not under control. By the beginning of November the inflation rate of Yugoslavia reached 46.7 percent. Owing to the tightening policy in the economy, joblessness is getting more serious. At present, the country has 900,000 unemployed people although a lot of measures were taken in 1983 to create 230,000 jobs.

What is noteworthy is that in spite of the current grave economic situation, the political situation in the country is rather stable. It is believed here that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is in close unity on the principled questions such as persisting in the federal system based on equality of all nationalities, developing socialist self-management and pursuing the policy of non-alignment. As for the difference of views, even disputes on how to overcome the difficulties and carry out the reformation of systems are only natural in the course of development.

The Yugoslav people have shown understanding of the LCY policy of economic stability and accepted it in general. Although the rising prices, short supplies and lowering of real income have caused difficulties to the people, most of them consider these difficulties as nothing in comparison with those during the economic recovery period after the Second World War. They also believed that it is necessary to make these sacrifices in order to attain a stable development in future.

The LCY has a clear-headed view that owing to the complicated international situation and domestic conditions, enemies from within and outside the country have become more active than before and various nationalist forces are also emerging. Certain clear signs show that some people have departed from the correct orientation in the ideological and political field or cannot adapt themselves to the new situation. Therefore the LCY paid much attention to the political and ideological work while grasping the economic work in 1983. It has repeatedly stressed its leading role in the political and ideological field, firmly stopped certain nationalist, liberalist and dogmatist tendencies.

The year 1983 is coming to an end. In the new year, the repayment of foreign debts will still be an arduous task of primary importance for the Yugoslav people, who will make new efforts to increase production and export and heighten labour productivity. Just as President of the Federal Presidency Mika Spiljak has pointed out recently when talking about the situation this year: "1984 will still be very difficult, but a little better than 1983. We are convinced that we will surmount the difficulties in the next two years."

LCY PRESIDENT MEETS NEW PRC ENVOY IN BELGRADE

OW291840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 29 (XINHUA) -- President Dragoslav Markovic of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today received newly accredited Chinese Ambassador Xie Li.

Markovic had a warm and friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador at the central building of the LCY Central Committee. The Yugoslav party leader appraised highly the cooperation of the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party on the basis of equal footing. Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, received Xie Li yesterday.

XINHUA REVIEWS HUNGARIAN 1983 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

OW291244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Hungary's industrial output value this year rose by 1 percent over last year, according to statistics supplied by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the National Assembly. Meanwhile, the growth rate averaged upwards by 2 percent over last year for machine-building, chemical, building materials and food industries.

Despite a drought rare in the century, gross agricultural output is estimated to be even with last year's, with an average of 1.1 tons of grain and over 200 kilograms of meat for every Hungarian. However, grain output dropped by two million tons, sunflower and beet, 20 percent. The number of livestock was up by 10 percent.

Foreign trade surplus is estimated at 600 million U.S. dollars as a result of the policy to limit imports and boost exports. Foreign debts have been reduced to six billion U.S. dollars from last year's 8 billion.

These hard-won gains were attributable to a series of effective measures including improvements in economic management, better wage policy, increased investment in priority projects and efforts to fight malpractice and a greater role for trade unions.

BEIJING PARTY MARKS ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY

OW291250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- A cocktail party to mark the 36th anniversary of the proclamation of Romania as a republic was given here this afternoon by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association. Among the guests were Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu and Mrs. Miculescu, embassy officials, and Romanian experts and students in Beijing.

Also present were Wang Bingnan and Liang Geng, president and vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and leading members of other departments. They extended festival greetings to the Romanian people.

NPC'S HUANG HUA MEETS GUINEAN UNION GROUP

OW271152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the National Confederation of Workers of Guinea headed by its Deputy Secretary General Fode Lamine Toure.

Present at the meeting were Luo Gan, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Mamadou Toure, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Guinean Embassy in Beijing.

The guests held discussions with Luo Gan on the work of trade unions and toured Hangzhou, Shanghai, and Chengdu after arriving here on December 15. They are scheduled to leave for home this evening.

GUINEA-BISSAU PARTY LEADER MEETS CPC DELEGATION

OW250930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 25 (XINHUA) -- Joao Bernardo Vieira Nino, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, yesterday received a visiting delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in Bissau.

Vieira expressed the hope that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and the two countries will expand.

The delegation, led by Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, concluded a five-day visit there and left Bissau yesterday for the Republic of Cape Verde.

LI QING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIA

OW271918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Minister of Communications Li Qing held talks here today with Ethiopian Minister of Transport and Communications Yusuf Ahmed and Minister of Foreign Trade Wollie Chekol on increasing economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Minister Li is leading a six-man Chinese Government delegation on a friendly visit to Ethiopia upon invitation of the Ethiopian Government. The Chinese delegation is to attend the inaugural ceremony of the Woreta-Woldia highway project in northern Ethiopia on December 29.

The road was built jointly by Ethiopian and Chinese technicians and workers under an economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries.

JINGJI RIBAO STRESSES RECTIFICATION, ECONOMIC WORK

HK280901 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Neither Party Rectification nor Economic Work Should Be Neglected"]

[Text] In the present party rectification, an important issue we are faced with is how to ensure that neither party rectification nor economic work will be neglected. Circular No 5 issued by the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification requires that all party committees and party groups in the units involved in the first phase of party rectification be divided into two bodies, with one concentrating on party rectification and the other handling mainly economic and other work. The two bodies should promote each other's work. This instruction shows a correct way to settle the issue concerning the relationship between party rectification and economic work.

Party rectification should be carried out closely around the central task of socialist modernization. Party rectification and economic work serve the same purpose. Whether production or professional work in a unit is markedly improved through party rectification is an important standard for judging whether party rectification in this unit is properly handled. Production and daily work must never be hindered for the sake of party rectification in any unit; instead, production must be developed and routine work must be improved in the course of party rectification. The two-body formula put forward by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification provides an effective organizational measure for achieving this purpose. We must earnestly put it into effect.

At present, as the year is drawing to its close, we have to deal with many things and have to arrange work for next year. Work on the economic front is particularly arduous and strenuous. Leading bodies in some units where party rectification has begun have not assigned sufficient leading members to guide this political work. They have not yet made elaborate arrangements and taken effective measures for work and study in their units. In particular, they do not have a clear idea about the major issues that must be solved in party rectification. We must pay close attention to this state of affairs. We must act according to the spirit of Circular No 5 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification from the very beginning of party rectification (and, of course, in the whole course of party rectification). We must guard against the tendency of being busy merely with economic work and other routine work and failing to place party rectification in an important position on one's work agenda, and must also prevent the tendency of paying attention merely to party rectification to the neglect of economic work and other routine work.

Circular No 5 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification is based on serious studies of conditions in some departments, localities, and units have started party rectification. Some successful experiences have been acquired in many of these units. Most of them have divided their leaderships into two bodies, with one concentrating on party rectification and the other handling economic and other work. Each of the two bodies bears clear responsibility for a special field and cooperates closely with the other. Many leaders who are engaged in routine work are willing to undertake more duties so as to create favorable conditions for other comrades who take charge of party rectification to better concentrate on this political work. In the matter of arranging time, they ensure sufficient and necessary time for party rectification and also ensure the normal process of routine work by enhancing work efficiency, improving work style, and streamlining administration. By so doing, these units have effectively carried out party rectification and promoted economic and other work.

This not only is a matter of making a scientific arrangement, but also concerns the mentality of people. After studying Circular No 5 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, we can clearly see the value of their experiences. We should earnestly study these good experiences.

ZENG ZHI ON OLD CADRES' ROLE IN RECTIFICATION

HK300807 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 83 p 5

[Speech by Zeng Zhi at forum of veteran comrades residing in Beijing held under auspices of RENMIN RIBAO: "Veteran Cadres Must Play a Backbone Role in Party Rectification" -- date and place not given]

[Text] While studying the decision on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, we were all very happy. Many comrades said: We have been looking forward to party rectification for a long time. The tasks for the present party rectification are the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification of the party's work style, the strengthening of discipline, and the purification of the party organization. With the fulfillment of these four tasks, one may well say that our party's work style will have been satisfactorily rectified. Being determined, the CPC Central Committee, the party committees at various levels, and the vast numbers of party members are all confident of the success of party rectification. At present, a small number of comrades worry about whether or not the serious impurities in ideology, work style, and organization of the party can be genuinely solved and they are afraid that the party rectification may proceed perfunctorily. This worry is not groundless. Nevertheless, the present party rectification enjoys the immense support of the party and the people. Provided the whole party maintains unity in ideology and action, dares to overcome all difficulties, and struggles in unity while implementing the decision on party rectification, all things can be accomplished successfully.

Party rectification is the task of the whole party and the responsibility and obligation of every party member. Although we have withdrawn from leading posts, we must still take the party rectification as our bounden duty and take an active part in it. Once having been backbone forces at leading posts in the past, we must also act as backbone elements while taking part in the present party rectification. By no means must we take the liberal attitude of letting things drift if they do not affect one personally and of being worldly-wise and playing safe, thinking that, in any case, we are not involved in the present party rectification.

First of all, we must take the lead in studying documents well, read them intensively sentence by sentence and passage by passage, and understand their essence, and then we must conduct discussions in the light of the incorrect views and statements and actions whose existence in reality we are aware of. With our thinking and understanding being unified, we already have a foundation for practicing criticism and self-criticism.

We, veteran cadres who have withdrawn from leading posts, assume fairly important responsibility in whether or not the party rectification work can be carried out successfully. We must set an example in strengthening confidence in the success of party rectification and in restoring the party's fine traditions. If we have shortcomings and have committed errors, we must make earnest self-criticism and correct them thoroughly. In conducting criticism and self-criticism, we must "keep to the truth and not spare the feelings of those who are criticized" and adopt the attitude of uniting with our comrades and of curing the sickness to save the patient, as hoped by Comrade Chen Yun.

Party rectification is the fundamental guarantee for whether or not our country can be built into a modern, socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy.

Our veteran comrades have all undergone the several stages of the Chinese revolution and some of them have gone through the whole process ranging from the founding of the CPC to socialist construction. With rich and profound experiences, both positive and negative, they have stood all tests in the previous revolutionary struggles. In this party rectification, we will certainly live up to our glorious history of struggling hard for the revolution amid difficulties for several decades, will treasure the socialist system built by thousands upon thousand of party members and revolutionary fighters, who shed blood and sacrificed themselves for the revolution under the leadership of the CPC, and will certainly be worthy of the trust the party and the people place in us.

It is appropriate for some veteran comrades to say that age spares no one and we must enthusiastically plunge ourselves into the party rectification work in our remaining years and to play last part in the revolution. In this way, when we die, we can close our eyes, having a clear conscience.

PLA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OW292240 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0034 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department recently issued a circular requiring all Army units to carry out more extensive activities in building a socialist spiritual civilization in the coming new year through the concerted efforts of armymen and people and by popularizing such activities and improving their quality. Places where armymen and people are making concerted efforts to build a socialist spiritual civilization should become local models so that they will be able to really play an exemplary role in this regard.

The General Political Department issued this circular while transmitting a "Summary of the All-Army Report-Back Meeting on the Building of Spiritual Civilization Through the Concerted Efforts of Armymen and People." The circular points out: All Army units should conscientiously sum up their experiences in building the socialist spiritual civilization through the concerted efforts of armymen and people, have a clearer understanding of their tasks in this regard, make new plans, and contribute more to building a high level of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

After reviewing the achievements made in this regard since the beginning of this year, the "Summary of the All-Army Report-Back Meeting on the Building of Spiritual Civilization Through the Concerted Efforts of Armymen and People" makes arrangements for next year's work. All Army units must acquire a clearer understanding of the great significance of building a socialist spiritual civilization through the concerted efforts of armymen and civilian. Army units having the conditions for carrying out activities to build a socialist spiritual civilization through the concerted efforts of armymen and people but have not yet done so should start such activities in the places where they are stationed or in nearby places. Units that started such activities earlier and have done a good job in this regard should strive to consolidate their achievements, improve the quality of these activities, and play an exemplary role in this respect. Basic-level People's Armed Forces departments, under the unified leadership of local party committees, should do a good job in building spiritual civilization. Army units stationed in urban areas should actively participate in activities to build civilized cities. Leading bodies at or above the regimental level should grasp several key units, continuously sum up experiences, strengthen their leadership over the building of spiritual civilization through the concerted efforts of armymen and people, and promote the development of such activities.

The "summary" also sets forth specific requirements for such activities. Activities to build spiritual civilization through the concerted efforts of armymen and people should be carried out with communist education as their core.

It is necessary to strengthen ideological and cultural education, to encourage healthy trends and check unhealthy ones, to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct, to strengthen social order, to institute various systems, to build both the material and the spiritual civilization at the same time.

LIU LANTAO ON MAO'S 'COMBAT LIBERALISM' ARTICLE

HK300347 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Luo Maocheng and Li Mingguang: "Before and After the Birth of 'Combat Liberalism'" -- On an Interview With Liu Lantao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission and Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee]

[Text] The scenery of Chengdu in early winter is charming, with its green bamboos, luxuriant trees, and multicolored flowers. One day, after the rain stopped and the sky turned clear, we called on Liu Lantao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission and vice chairman of the CPPCC Central Committee, who happened to be making a brief stop in Chengdu, and asked him for a detailed introduction to the relevant circumstances, as well as practical significance, surrounding the birth of Chairman Mao's great article "Combat Liberalism."

"In order to explain the background which gave rise to this article, I must talk about my past." This witty remark of venerable old Liu, as well as his kindly and modest demeanor, quickly removed the strained atmosphere of our first meeting.

Venerable old Liu asked about our ages. He also calculated the time "Combat Liberalism" was published, and said with deep emotion: "Although 46 years have passed, I still feel very excited by the recollection of the circumstances when I first read Chairman Mao's original manuscript!"

In the past, venerable old Liu had been engaged in underground work for the party, and spent many years in KMT jails. In July 1937, with ardent yearning for the Red base area, he received an order to proceed from Tianjin to Yanan by way of Xian. During the journey, the Luguoqiao incident, which shocked China and foreign countries, broke out. The Chinese nation at that time was at a critical historical juncture of life or death. Yanan, the location of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman Mao, was like a bright sun attracting large numbers of revolutionary intellectuals as well as patriots. When venerable old Liu arrived at Yanan, he was assigned by the CPC Central Committee to the post of director of the Propaganda Department of the party committee of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region. Not long afterward, along with the development of the anti-Japanese national united front, the KMT and the CPC cooperated for the second time. Our party and our army were faced with an enormous change: The Red Army must be redesignated as the Eighth Route Army, the red star, which many people had paid for with their blood and lives, must be removed, and the uniforms must also be approximately the same as those of the KMT army. The soviet region was changed into the border region, and land reform was also changed into reduction of taxes and interests. The Communist Party also changed from being illegal to being legal or semilegal, and communists could also become officials in the KMT government. The Red base area, which had been blockaded in the past, was thrown open, and for the sake of taking part in the revolution and participating in the war against Japan, large numbers of revolutionary young people poured in. The sudden influx of so many people into Yanan, which had only slightly more than 10,000 people, made even supplies very difficult. Life at that time was very difficult. We lived on black beans and vegetables, dug caves for shelter, and had to sew and mend our own clothes, but everybody's morale was high.

Venerable old Liu said: In the face of this great change in the course of events, the thinking of some of the comrades within our revolutionary ranks was unable to make the turn, and they grumbled and made cynical remarks. Some of the people were affected by the KMT, and began to have thoughts of becoming officials. I remember once, an officer calling on Chairman Mao suddenly handed over a calling card with his official title printed on it. Such a thing had never happened in our Red Army before. This minor matter caused Chairman Mao to take notice, and he felt that some of our cadres had been affected by the KMT. Moreover, the mentality of the large number of comrades surging into Yanan was also very complicated. Although they supported the Communist Party and approved of the war against Japan, they were not accustomed to the system and discipline of our party and army. Their motive and purpose were also distinctly different. They spoke freely of what was on their minds. For a time, there was all kinds of talk, and the comrades of the party committee of the border region, who came into contact with the ideological condition of various sectors and various ideas of liberalism in particular, held that this was a tendency which merited serious attention. We were not quite sure how to understand or solve these problems, so we made a report to the Central Committee. We reckoned that other units would also reflect conditions in this respect to the Central Committee. Not long afterward, the original manuscript of Chairman Mao's "Combat Liberalism," after passing through relevant leading comrades, reached the hands of venerable old Liu.

Venerable old Liu became a bit excited when he talked about the process of the publishing of this article. He said that this document was not made known to the public at that time, and was only circulated for perusal within the party. Although several decades have elapsed, venerable old Liu, who worked in the white area for many years, even now cannot forget the deep impression left on him when he first saw the original manuscript in Chairman Mao's own handwriting. He remembered that two of the characters in the article were not very distinct, and he specially asked the chairman to proofread them. At that time, the party committee of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region considered this article extremely important, and that it was a powerful weapon for solving problems on the ideological front in the border region. Therefore, venerable old Liu consulted with the comrades concerned, who then thought it would be best to publish it inside the party. Later, after asking the approval of the Central Committee, the party committee of the border region, in the winter of 1937, published it for the first time in WORK DISPATCH, a journal of the party committee of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region.

Venerable old Liu continued with his introduction. The publishing of this article caused great repercussions within the party in the border region. The party committee of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region organized study groups, carried out enthusiastic and conscientious discussion, and studied the article paragraph by paragraph. In particular, they used the eleven types of manifestations of liberalism to measure themselves by comparison. Venerable old Liu continued to speak enthusiastically: "That unhealthy tendency of liberalism was very formidable, and not easy to check. This article of the chairman was indeed able to cure our sickness. Later, we also wrote a report on the state of the discussion to the Central Committee."

We asked venerable old Liu: "Is there any great significance to advocating the study of "Combat Liberalism" in the current party rectification?"

Venerable old Liu briefly pondered this, and pointing to the pocket edition of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" at hand, said: "There is absolutely no repetition of things in history, but similar conditions still exist." He said that he has read over "Combat Liberalism," and although there are still the manifestations of liberalism listed by the chairman at present, the content and degree of various manifestations are somewhat different. This explains that getting rid of erroneous ideas is a protracted and arduous task. When Chairman Mao called for combatting liberalism in the 1930's, we had still only a certain amount of local power, and were faced with the situation of changing from peasant and worker power to the anti-Japanese national united front.

Now we have nationwide power, the socialist transformation has been completed, glorious achievements have been made in socialist construction, and the policy of promoting economic exchanges with foreign countries and enlivening the economy at home has been implemented. The difference in time and conditions has caused major changes in the manifestations of liberalism. In the 1930's, liberalism mainly originated from the selfishness of the petit bourgeoisie, and the selfish parochial idea of regarding personal interests as being above revolutionary interests. At present, what we are faced with is the influence of bourgeois ideas. The party rectification and elimination of spiritual pollution being carried out at present are for combatting the encroachment of the moribund and decadent ideas of a bourgeoisie, as well as other exploiting classes. Naturally, party rectification is not merely to eliminate spiritual pollution. But to make a success of party rectification, we must eliminate spiritual pollution and develop active ideological struggle. Moreover, liberalism renounces and even abolishes ideological struggle, and this is incompatible with the style of a communist. At present, the existence of the phenomena of certain improper party styles and spiritual pollution is to a great extent related to such tendencies of liberalism as excessive leniency, indecisiveness, fear of difficulties, softheartedness, and making concessions to avoid trouble on the part of leading comrades in certain units. Chairman Mao in his report to the "Seventh CPC National Congress" summed up the three major styles which distinguished our communists from any other political party. One of them is the style of self-criticism. This cannot be accomplished by any bourgeois political party. Venerable old Liu stressed that by using this weapon of criticism and self-criticism, our party has continued to overcome its shortcomings and mistakes, and has kept on advancing. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the State," adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, openly talked about its own shortcomings and mistakes, and this is also something never seen before in the history of the international communist movement.

Venerable old Liu further said that recently the leading comrades of the Central Committee have explicitly pointed out: We must still continue to criticize and correct the "leftist" erroneous viewpoints in the field of ideology and theory. However, the problem we must give priority to solving on the ideological front at present is correcting the weak and slack tendency of the right. This is a scientific conclusion obtained from actual conditions. We should correctly develop a struggle against both the "leftist" and rightist fronts. To be afraid of criticizing erroneous ideological styles is a manifestation of liberalism. Chairman Mao's "Combat Liberalism" was, and is, still our powerful weapon in ideological construction.

We must conscientiously study the party rectification documents stipulated by the Central Committee, use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to unify the thinking of the party, rectify the work style of the party, strengthen the discipline of the party, purify the organization of the party, and strive to satisfactorily fulfill the task of party rectification.

When the interview was about to close, venerable old Liu again stressed: The whole of Chairman Mao's "Combat Liberalism" contains not a single flowery phrase, but there is no mistaking what the article was aimed at, and it sounds very sincere. It is an article that will shine forever.

MEETING HELD ON STUDYING HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHIES

HK290759 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Li Yuan: "Society For Studying Historical Figures in CPC Party History Holds Symposium in Changsha"]

[Text] From 20 to 24 November, the Society for Studying Historical Figures in CPC Party History held a symposium in Changsha.

This symposium was centered on discussing the problems of how to compile biographies of the historical figures in the history of the party, of how to conduct research and investigations, of how to verify and check the historical facts, and of how to successfully portray the images of the historical figures in the history of the party.

1. Concerning the significance and purpose of compiling biographies of the historical figures in the history of the party.

The representatives present at the symposium unanimously held that there was great significance in writing biographies of the historical figures in the history of the party. 1) This work is done for the purpose of commemorating and cherishing the memory of the revolutionary martyrs. In addition, it is also for educating later generations and it introduces vivid examples of magnificent communists and provides teaching materials for carrying out a patriotic and communist ideological education; 2) The party history can be enriched. The history of the party is composed of many historical figures and events. Only by studying in earnest the historical figures in the history of the party can we build up a truthful framework for the history of the party; and 3) By studying the historical figures in the history of the party, the materials for teaching the history of the party can be enriched and the quality of teaching can be improved. In addition, the historical facts concerning the historical figures can be verified and mistakes can be corrected. In the past, because of various factors, there were many inaccuracies in the biographies and memoirs of the historical figures in the history of the party and in the dictionary entries and pamphlets concerning them. Corrections have been made in the biographies of the historical figures written now.

2. Concerning the basic requirements in writing the biographies of the historical figures in the history of the party.

All those who were present held that "four things," to be scientific, to be accurate, to be distinctive, and to be vivid, should be achieved in writing the biographies of the historical figures in the history of the party. To be scientific is the need for us to adopt the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methods and to regard historical materialism as our guiding ideology in writing the biographies. To be more specific, it is the need to explain the issues on the basis of facts. We should neither produce sermons, in which we excessively praise the historical figures by exaggerating their roles, nor belittle and obliterate their immortal historical contributions. To be accurate is to base every word on fact and to make our biographies well-founded. All those materials which have not been verified and all hearsay can absolutely not be incorporated in the biographies. In this way, we can avoid incorrectly relaying erroneous information, which will not become increasingly distorted. All those present recognized the writing of the biographies of the historical figures in the history of the party as a very serious undertaking in which subjectivity, arbitrariness, and wishful thinking must be avoided by all means and thought it necessary for us to have a high sense of responsibility and to hold ourselves responsible to history. To be distinctive is to have a distinctive purpose, that is, to use the real and instructive deeds of people in the past as examples for teaching the coming generations to make contributions to the party's cause. Thus, we can absolutely not put down everything in great detail, regardless of its importance. In addition, it is necessary to pay close attention to special characters of the historical figures and to describe in detail their characters, style, and temperaments. We should not describe the historical figures invariably in the same way nor apply a pattern indiscriminately. To be vivid is to "make the story well-founded and to write in a beautiful style." If the story is well-founded and the style beautiful, we can move people with the story and with our genuine feeling and convince people with reason.

3. Concerning the basic methods of writing of the historical figures in the history of the party.

On the basis of their own practice in writing the biographies of the historical figures, the comrades present at the symposium said that, in order to improve the quality of the biographies, it is first necessary to collect material comprehensively, to conduct investigations and interviews arduously, and to strive not to leave out important historical material. This is the basis for writing biographies. Without detailed historical material, it is difficult to produce good biographies. Second, it is necessary to carry out textual research into the historical material and the materials collected, to distinguish the true from the false, and to keep the true but discard the false materials. Third, it is necessary to adhere to historical materialist methods, to describe the historical figures in the light of specific historical conditions, to reflect faithfully the place and the role of specific historical figures in specific historical events under the leadership of the party, and to handle correctly the relations between the chief figures in the biographies and other figures and their relations with the party and the masses. That means it is necessary to evaluate appropriately the historical figures in the history of the party. Fourth, it is necessary to pay attention to form and style. We should make it very clear that the history of the party are historical biographies. We should make them faithful and trustworthy. Each word in a good biography must be well-founded and "worth a thousand pieces of gold."

RENMIN RIBAO SELF-CRITICISM ON INACCURATE REPORT

HK230842 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "We Must Maintain Truthfulness of News Reports"]

[Text] Today, this newspaper carries a report (on page 1) about how Cai Chenggong, former secretary of the Linzhang County CPC Committee, Hebei Province, shielded his son who committed criminal offenses, abused his power to frame victims, made use of the newspaper to cover up his evil-doing, and was finally expelled from the party and brought to justice. At the same time, this newspaper also carries letters by Comrades Li Yudong and Meng Qingchang, who expose the serious misrepresentation of facts by the report entitled "He Never Takes A Bit of Benefit From Linzhang" (carried on page 5 of this newspaper on 25 October) and criticize this newspaper. During the present party rectification, it is of significance to publish this negative case, which may serve as a lesson in order to educate people to abide by law and discipline and to maintain truthfulness in news reports. Here, we will emphatically discuss the issue of safeguarding the truthfulness of news reports.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the leadership of the party center, we have made great efforts to eliminate the evil practices of "false, big, and empty" fostered in the press by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and the face of our newspapers has changed greatly. The public has again given their trust to and placed their hope on our newspapers. However, because a fundamental turn for the better in party style and in the standards of public conduct has not yet been brought about, some people are still trying to practice fraud in the press and to make use of the wide influence of newspapers to achieve their selfish personal purposes. The report "He Never Takes a Bit of Benefit From Linzhang" is a prominent example.

The party organ serves as an important tie between the party and the people and holds an important position for publicizing the party's lines, principles, and policies and for conducting ideological and political work. No one is allowed to make use of the newspaper to do harm to the party's prestige and reputation, and no one is allowed to make use of the newspaper to seek his selfish personal purposes. One of our party's fine traditions is to rely on the whole party to run the newspaper.

All party members and cadres should show concern for and cherish the party organ and, by giving support and exercising supervision, help the newspaper personnel run the newspaper better in line with the party's lines, principles, and policies. Most comrades in our party have done so. Admittedly, there are also a very small number of people like Cai Chenggong, who tried to make use of the newspaper to achieve his contemptible purpose and finally and inevitably outsmarted himself by bringing complete disgrace and ruin upon himself. The party organ is tied to the millions of people, and one will only ruin himself if he tries to misuse the newspaper to deceive the party and to make fools of the people.

Our comrades engaged in journalism should draw a lesson from the case of Cai Chenggong, who tried to gain fame by deceiving the public and succeeded in taking in reporters, and should strengthen their party spirit and strictly follow the principle of seeking truth from facts in their reporting and editing with a high sense of responsibility to the people. So long as they do so, it is completely possible to prevent the small number of people with ulterior motives from exploiting an advantage from the loopholes in our work. However, untrue reports are still appearing from time to time because some of our comrades lack a strong sense of political responsibility, a meticulous style in their thinking, and a careful attitude in their work, and thus cannot strictly implement relevant regulations. The reason why the report "He Never Takes a Bit of Benefit From Linzhang" -- which misrepresented facts and produced an evil influence -- could be published in the newspaper was related to the careless and rash work style of the relevant reporters and editors of this newspaper. This case also revealed that loopholes existed in our system for handling reports and contributions. It once again shows that the journalism of the proletariat needs a serious attitude, and that personnel in a party organ must have a high sense of political responsibility to the party and to the people and must have a strict and scrupulous work style. Even the least negligence in our work may produce harmful to our party and cause losses to our actual work. We should always keep this in mind.

The serious untruth in the report about Cai Chenggong has given us a profound lesson. Now party rectification has started. Maintaining the truthfulness of news reports constitutes an important aspect of adhering to the party spirit of our communists and is an issue we must tackle in party rectification. We must seriously examine our own work and further straighten out our style of thinking and consolidate our organizations in light of the stipulations of the party rectification decision.

We sincerely welcome readers in strengthening their supervision over this newspaper and in making joint efforts to safeguard the party spirit principles of the journalism of the proletariat and to ensure the truthfulness of our news reports.

CIRCULAR ON GIVING DINNERS, GIFTS WITH PUBLIC FUNDS

OW230621 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Committee of the CPC Central Committee recently issued a circular reiterating the rule that it is strictly forbidden to give dinners and send gifts with public funds. The circular requires party committees at all levels and their discipline inspection commissions to take effective measures to resolutely check the unhealthy trend of squandering state and collective funds.

The circular says: The unhealthy trend of giving dinners and sending gifts with public funds has recently gained ground again. In spite of repeated injunctions by the central authorities, responsible persons of some units and departments have wantonly wasted or squandered state and collective funds by giving dinners, sending gifts and indulging in extravagant eating and drinking under various false pretenses.

Such misdeeds violate financial and economic discipline and produce a very bad influence among the masses. In addition, some persons have asked for and taken bribes from foreigners, thus damaging their personal integrity and national pride. All these are not permitted by party discipline and the law of the state. Party committees at all levels and their discipline inspection commissions must take effective measures to resolutely put an end to all these.

The circular reiterates the following:

1. No unit or individual is allowed to give dinners and send gifts with public funds. Those who violate this rule must make self-criticisms and pay for the economic losses, and those whose cases are serious must be dealt with according to party discipline and administrative discipline.
2. Once those who are in charge of materials in short supply or means of transportation are found to have taken advantage of the conveniences provided by their work to make things difficult for their customers or users and thereby to ask for dinners or gifts or take bribes from the latter, they must be dealt with according to the seriousness of their individual cases in the light of party discipline and administrative discipline; and those who have violated the criminal law must be punished according to the law.
3. It is necessary to strengthen financial supervision. Party members and the masses should take the initiative to expose those violating regulations laid down by the central authorities in order to resist this unhealthy trend. Finance departments and accountants must be faithful in the discharge of their duties, make strict checks, disapprove reimbursements for any expenses defrayed in violation of regulations and report such cases to party committees at higher levels and their discipline inspection commissions.
4. Personnel who deal with foreign affairs or foreign nationals must maintain their personal integrity and national pride. When foreigners or businessmen from Hong Kong and Macao present us with gifts on their own, we should explain the relevant regulations of our party and state to them and politely decline their gifts. As for gifts which are really difficult to decline, they should all be turned over to the government and should not be disposed of by individuals themselves. All violators must be dealt with according to the seriousness of their individual cases in the light of party discipline and administrative discipline. Those who openly ask for gifts or give others a hint to that effect and those who covertly extort gifts from others in the name of asking the latter to buy some items on their behalf must be sternly dealt with.

The circular requires Communist Party members, especially leading cadres, resolutely not to attend dinners given by others, not to accept gifts, not to give dinners or send gifts with public funds, to take the lead in carrying forward the party's fine tradition and work style and to wage a resolute struggle against any violations of party discipline and administrative discipline.

The circular requires the party committees and departments at all levels to conduct serious inspections in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the relevant documents of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the party Central Committee and to seriously deal with violations of the central authorities' regulations.

LIAOWANG PROFILES VICE PREMIER LI PENG

HK291304 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 11, 20 Nov 83 pp 6-8

[Article by staff reporters Ding Genxi and Yu Sheng: "Li Peng -- a Profile"]

[Excerpts] At the first session of the Sixth NPC held this June, Comrade Li Peng was appointed vice premier of the State Council.

As a strategic measure for promoting the building of "four requirements" of cadre ranks, this important decision of the state has naturally attracted attention from the figures of various fields at home and abroad. The people are inquiring about his past and looking closely at this present. In a word, whether or not this 55-year-old state leader can shoulder the heavy responsibility entrusted to him by the party and people is a matter of concern by all.

We had the opportunity recently to see the posthumous papers of a revolutionary martyr, which said: "Tao: I have made a clean breast of myself in Qiongzhou. I am afraid they will announce the sentence soon. I am about to leave you forever. Many people have died at the front and in the rear. I am only one of them. After my death, do not grieve for me. I hope you will properly educate my son. You must try by all means to send him home. In addition, you should also try to earn your own living. After my death, there will be someone who will take care of my body. I absolutely do not permit you to come. I repeat this again so that you can bear it in mind. Xun, 14 September."

This revolutionary martyr is Comrade Li Peng's father, Comrade Li Suoxun. He took part in the "1 August" Nanchang rebellion and assumed the office of party representative of the 25th Division of the insurrectionary troops. In 1931, he was secretary of the Military Commission of the Guangdong CPC Committee and he engaged in guerrilla warfare command work. On 9 July the same year, when Comrade Li Suoxun was on his way to Qiongzhou to preside over the military conference of the guerrilla troops, he was arrested by the reactionary authorities and was sentenced to death on 16 September. At that time he was only 28 years old. "Tao" was Comrade Li Suoxun's wife, Zhao Juntao (sister of the revolutionary martyr Zhao Shiyan, who was a member of the Fifth NPC). "My son" mentioned in the posthumous paper was Li Peng.

Comrade Li Suoxun's heroic achievements and lofty image of remaining faithful and unyielding and his testament exerted a profound influence on Comrade Li Peng.

In 1939, when Comrade Li Peng was only 11, Comrade Deng Yingchao took him out of the area under the KMT rule. From then on, nurtured by the party, he grew up in the big revolutionary family. After he was graduated from secondary school and a technical school in Yanan and Zhangjiakou, he studied in Yanan College of Natural Science, which was the first engineering college run by the party. Later, he held the posts of technician of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Electric Company and assistant manager and party branch secretary of the Harbin grease factory. In 1948, the party sent him to the Moscow Institute of Dynamics for further training. He was then head of the students' union of the Chinese students studying in the Soviet Union. He returned in 1955 and served successively as deputy director and chief engineer of the Fengman generating plant; director of the Liaoning Fuxin electric plant; deputy chief engineer and head of the Northeast Electricity Management Bureau; acting secretary of the party committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Beijing Electricity Supply Bureau; secretary of the party group and head of Beijing Electricity Management Bureau; vice minister, minister, and party group secretary of the Ministry of Electricity; first vice minister and party group deputy secretary of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power; and so on.

In 1981, Li Peng, vice minister of electricity, was appointed minister of electricity. At that time, the growth of the power industry did not meet the developing needs of the national economy. If the situation was not reversed, it would inevitably affect the progress of the four modernizations. After Comrade Li Peng assumed office, he went down to the basic levels and conducted a great deal of investigations and studies and discussed the important matter of the building of electricity together with leading cadres, experts, and workers at all levels. Meanwhile, he also vigorously publicized the idea that "electricity must take the lead." On this basis, he held repeated discussions with the party group of the Ministry of Electricity, which was later merged into Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, and laid down the following principle for developing the power industry.

- 1) Make full use of the rich water resources in China and develop hydropower. Concentrate our forces and develop hydropower by building dams in the mid-upper reaches of the Changjiang, upper reaches of the Huanghe, Hongshuihe, and so on where hydropower resources are rich and conditions are appropriate.
- 2) Accelerate the construction of thermal power stations in mining areas. Build large thermal power stations in the coal mines in Shanxi, Nei Monggol, Henan, and areas in the north and south of the Huaihe, where there are abundant coal resources, and build large and medium-size thermal power stations in centers where communications are convenient.
3. Build nuclear power stations in Guangdong, east China, Liaoning, and other areas where there is shortage of coal and water resources.
4. Energetically develop large electricity networks.
5. Vigorously develop small hydropower stations and implement the policy of "self-building, self-management, and self-utilization."

This practical principle for the building of electricity was approved by the leading comrades of the central authorities. The key construction projects of electricity of the Sixth and Seventh 5-Year Plans were also determined on the basis of this principle.

During the period of more than 4 years after he assumed the office of vice minister of water resources and electric power and minister of electricity, he inspected 27 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and more than 100 large and medium-size hydropower stations and construction sites. While making investigation and study, he also publicized the advantages of carrying out centralized management and developing large power networks, which promoted the unified management of electricity and brought an end to the state of decentralized management and which also organized, perfected, and prepared the construction of large power networks in northwest, southwest, central and south China.

Li Peng also pointed out that during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the country will set up three long-distance ultra-high voltage transmission lines to supply the electricity of the Gezhou dam power station, and the Huanghe and Hongshuihe dam power stations to east, north, and south China where there is a short supply of electricity.

Li Peng was fond of reading all kinds of books. He had a good command of Russian and he began to learn English by himself in 1973. While in college, he did not study computer courses, but in the work of building nuclear power stations, it was necessary to use computers. Therefore, he made use of his spare time in the evening to learn computer courses. After a few months' effort, he mastered computer language and programming. He personally worked out the building and production costs, profit, and number of years needed for investment return of the first nuclear power plant in China and also compared various construction plans.

After Comrade Li Peng moved his office to Zhongnanhai, besides participating in the necessary conferences and meeting foreign guests in Beijing, he used most of his time in making investigations and studies at basic levels. He was assigned personal responsibility for key construction projects, and energy and communications work. He went to the Yanbei coal base to make surveys and to the northeast to conduct investigations on the construction of energy projects.

Veteran comrades have set strict demands on Comrade Li Peng. After he moved to Zhongnanhai, Comrade Deng Yingchao specially came to his office and told him: "You must not be arrogant and must not divorce yourself from the masses." These words of Comrade Deng Yingchao show the common frame of mind and earnest expectations of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS, MISSILE DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

OW260312 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2335 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Article by Qian Xuesen: "Head for Achieving the Grand Objective of Modernization of the National Defense" -- published in issue No 12 of the 1983 JIEFANGJUN HUABAO (LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL)]

[Text] Seven years ago Comrade Mao Zedong left us. During this time, our great motherland, which is growing in prosperity, has been heading toward the goal of becoming a modern socialist power and realizing Comrade Mao Zedong's call that the national defense must be modernized.

In these days when we commemorate the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birth, numerous things that happened in the past come to my mind. This is especially so whenever I look at the picture of Comrade Mao Zedong's receiving me in December 1965.

As early as the mid-1950's, Comrade Mao Zedong, with great foresight and acting on behalf of our party and the peoples, made the decision that China must rely on its own efforts in developing and producing China's own guided missiles and nuclear weapons. He pointed out in June 1958: I think it is entirely possible that we can develop the atomic bomb and the hydrogen bomb in 10 years.

This showed the party's confidence in and encouragement for those of us working in the scientific and technological field. The party believed that with the energetic support of the whole country scientists and technicians would be able to tackle this problem, which involved advanced modern science and defense technology. To encourage us, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who was then the secretary general of the CPC Central Committee, said: If successful, the credit will belong to you; if not, I will be held responsible.

Not long afterward, Comrade Zhou Enlai personally presided over the organization of the project. But it was Comrade Nie Rongzhen who later actually led and organized the project. Thanks to their brilliant leadership, China's scientists and technicians did not disappoint the party and the people, who trusted us completely. On 16 October 1964, China's first atomic bomb was successfully tested. On 27 October 1966, we successfully launched and detonated a guided missile with a nuclear warhead; on 17 June 1967, we successfully tested China's first hydrogen bomb. The project was 1 year ahead of Comrade Mao Zedong's timetable. Today, China's scientists and technicians can inform Comrade Mao Zedong, who has left us, that we have also successfully launched a carrier missile into the Pacific Ocean, successfully launched a carrier missile from under the sea, and successfully carried out new underground nuclear tests, and that new advances have been made in our country's defense technology.

Chinese intellectuals are capable of solving other key problems in addition to those in the field of guided missiles and nuclear weapons. Since 1970, Chinese intellectuals have applied the technology acquired in that field to developing man-made satellites, and have successfully launched 13 satellites on 11 occasions. On one occasion, three satellites were launched simultaneously by one rocket. In the future, efforts will be made so that China's space technology can be applied in the economic sector and in social development.

To my mind these past events can indeed enable us to deeply understand that our party's decision to develop China's advanced defense technology was entirely correct. We cannot imagine what our country's situation in the world today would be if we had no guided missiles. The course traversed over the past 20 years has proven that our party was absolutely correct in trusting and relying on our country's scientists and technicians.

DEFENSE FACTORIES EXCEED OUTPUT, PROFIT PLANS

OW280506 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0212 GMT 27 Dec 83

[By reporter Yu Fengyuan]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Dec (XINHUA) -- Statistics released by the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense show that by the end of November factories under the commission had fulfilled 109.7 percent of its annual output value plan, or 16.9 percent higher than the corresponding period of last year, and that these factories also had overfulfilled their profit plans ahead of schedule and turned over more profits to the state than they were required by the quotas. Upholding the principle of "integrating the military and civilian departments" set forth by the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, the factories under the commission have, since the beginning of the year, given full play to their strength and made great efforts to produce civilian goods, improve their management, and achieve better economic performance. By the end of November, the annual plans for the production of 12 categories of major military supplies and 14 categories of civilian goods had been prefulfilled 1 month ahead of schedule.

New advances have also been made in the production of civilian goods. The plan for the 1983 output value in this field was overfulfilled by 17.1 percent, or 24 percent higher than the same period last year, and mass production of new civilian goods like light motorcycles, cameras, cassette tapes, microwave ovens, and so forth, which are highly popular on the market, has also begun. Thanks to increased output and better management and higher profits, fewer enterprises operated in the red and the amount of losses had been reduced by about 50 percent. At the present time the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense and other defense departments are working on next year's plans. They are also studying remedial measures to deal with the weak links so that still greater contributions will be made in 1984.

LARGER INTEGRATED CIRCUIT CHIPS PRODUCED IN SHANGHAI

OW291128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Shanghai, December 29 (XINHUA) -- China's first 75 millimeter diameter silicon integrated circuit chip production line has been built at the No. 14 radio factory in Shanghai. This indicates new progress in developing production technology for medium- and small-capacity integrated circuits, according to Shanghai computer experts. China used to produce integrated circuits with silicon chips below 40 mm. Production of larger chips requires higher technology, the experts said. Computer technology is now receiving priority in China's economic and scientific development programs.

HU, DENG MEET DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS DEPUTIES

OW231714 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA) -- This afternoon at the Great Hall of the People, Chinese Communist Party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Peng Zhen met with the deputies attending the sixth national congress of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and the fifth national congress of the China Democratic League, as well as with the participants to the national conference on production and life in minority nationality regions, and had pictures taken with them.

Present at the meetings were responsible persons of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang -- Wang Kunlun, Qu Wu, Zhu Xuefan, and Qian Changzhao, and responsible persons of the China Democratic League -- Shi Liang, Hu Yuzhi and Fei Xiaotong.

Attending were other party and state leaders -- Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Yao Yilin, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Bo Yibo, Xu Deheng, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan, Miao Yuntai, and Deng Zhaoxiang.

Leading comrades Li Peng, Tian Jiyun, Zhang Jingfu and Wang Bingqian were also present at the meeting with the participants to the national conference on production and life in minority nationality regions.

LEADERS ATTEND MAO MEMORIAL CONCERT

OW291210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- The workers' Indoor Stadium of Beijing became a concert hall filled with 13,000 voices this afternoon, as 12 chorus groups from around the city gathered in memory of Mao Zedong's 90th birthday anniversary and to celebrate the coming new year. The concert was sponsored by the Communist Youth League Central Committee, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students Federation. The program opened with China's national anthem. It was sung by all present and was accompanied by the band of the People's Liberation Army.

Communist Party leaders Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong and Hao Jianxiu joined in the singing with the chorus. The singers were mostly amateurs from factories, schools, offices and barracks.

In the 12 brightly-clothed chorus groups who filled the spectators' stands were school children in sweaters and sportswear, and soldiers in uniforms.

The program ranged from revolutionary works of the war years to lyrics, folk songs and film songs of recent years. Professional singers joined the groups as leading singers. Lu Ji, chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association, led the elders in singing "Ode to Yanan." The 74-year-old musician won warm applause from the young people.

Guo Lanying, who was remembered by many concert-goers for her folk songs in the 1950s and 1960s, led a veteran soldiers chorus in singing "Our Leader Mao Zedong." Young soprano Peng Liyuan sang with the college students in presenting "On the Fields of Hope."

Solos included "Shepherdess," a widely-liked song from a film, Mozart's aria "The Marriage of Figaro" and Japanese folk song "Sodran Bushi."

The concert closed with the song "Without the Communist Party There Would Be No New China" sung by all present under the baton of Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee.

BO YIBO ADDRESSES PARTY LIAISON OFFICIALS

OW251305 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 22 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA) -- In the next few days, the second batch of 15 liaison official groups dispatched by the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification will leave for Liaoning, Jilin, Anhui, Henan, Guangdong, Shaanxi, and Yunnan Provinces, Nei Monggol and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regions, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, RENMIN RIBAO, the Ministry of Ordnance Industry, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Radio and Television, and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

The 105 liaison officials in this batch attended an 8-day study class from 10 to 17 December. Bo Yibo, Song Renqiong, Qiao Shi, and the comrades of the Executive Council [ban gong hui yi 6586 0361 2585 6231] of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification met with and addressed them at Zhongnanhai on the morning of 17 December.

Comrade Bo Yibo discussed six questions concerning party rectification and the work of the liaison official groups. He said:

1. We should understand and complete the tasks of party rectification in an all-round way. The party rectification tasks are very clearly discussed in the decision of the party Central Committee on party rectification. They may be summarized as "the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification of the party's work style, the strengthening of discipline, and the purification of the party organization." We must understand the four tasks as a whole because they are interrelated and none of them is dispensable. In performing these tasks, each locality, department, or organization may lay particular emphasis on certain aspects in light of its realities. To sort out and expel the "three types of persons" is of crucial importance to the whole party in our efforts to purify the party organizations. However, it is not enough just to sort out and expel the "three types of persons." At the same time, we should pay attention to selecting, training, and establishing the third echelon and complete all other tasks of party rectification in an all-round way. When you get to your workposts, you should pay great attention to this point and work boldly.

2. We should stress our work method. We should, in light of present reality, make full use of the rich positive and negative experiences, including the experience in our work method, that we have accumulated over a long period of revolutionary practice. We have seriously drawn lessons from past experience. Therefore, we have sincerely announced that during the current party rectification, we will not launch any movements, nor will we rectify non-CPC persons; and we earnestly ask non-CPC personages to help us in our party rectification. We should properly inherit the good experience and good methods of the Yanan rectification which were simpler, primarily to solve the problem of "left" dogmatism. The current party rectification is in a different situation. It concerns a large number of persons and deals with complex problems. We should constantly accumulate experience and strive to invent some new work methods in the course of practice. At your workposts, many persons will come to you to report on the local situation and to express their opinions. You should listen to various opinions, both right and wrong, but you should seriously analyze them. Moreover, many problems during the party rectification will involve some persons and certain party organizations. Therefore, you must conduct through investigations, seek truth from facts, assume an impartial attitude, and work in accordance with the party's principles. Of course, you should emancipate your minds. If your minds are not emancipated, or if you are bound by outmoded thinking, you will become conservatives. If you are bound by erroneous thinking, you will deviate from the correct political orientation. You should use proper methods and take proper steps in carrying out the work.

The liaison official groups should stand a little aloof, because their primary role is in assisting, supervising, checking, and maintaining contacts. You should make more efforts to conduct investigations and studies, and make observation. Only in this way can you know the situation and discover problems. Do not substitute yourselves for the leadership of local party committees or leading party groups, nor should you share their leadership. The liaison officials are not imperial envoys, but they must work prudently because they shoulder important responsibilities.

3. It is necessary to act in accordance with policies. The decision of the party Central Committee on party rectification has stipulated a series of policies, and supplementary regulations will successively be formulated henceforth. You must strictly abide by and implement them. In pursuing and implementing the policies, we must clearly understand their limits, otherwise there will be deviations. In the recent campaign to eliminate spiritual pollution, the central responsible comrades have very clearly defined the limits of various policies in their speeches. We should do the same for party rectification. For instance, we should set clear and definite limits for the policies concerning the sorting out and expulsion of the "three types of persons." To sort out and expel the "three types of persons" is of crucial importance in our effort to purify the party organizations. We should know not only the importance of this question, but also its complexity. At present, we have set some limits for the policies concerning this question, but the limits are not yet meticulous and adequate enough. Please continue to make thorough studies according to actual situation.

4. We should adhere to the principle of rectifying and reforming at the same time. We should do our utmost to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style. Improvement in the party's work style will promote in a forceful manner a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct. In order to rectify the party's work style, we should put emphasis on solving two questions. One question is how to check the acts of seeking personal gains by taking advantage of one's power and position. The other question is how to check the bureaucratic attitude of not holding oneself responsible to the party and people. These questions deal with the relationship between the party and the people. They have a direct bearing on the prestige, image, and reputation of the party. You must understand these questions clearly, firmly solve problems, and stop malpractices and unhealthy tendencies. Only in this way, can we enhance the people's confidence in the party rectification. Beginning in the document-studying stage, we should select a few things that are of the greatest interest to the masses and of universal educational significance, for serious discussion so as to enhance our understanding, and then reform them in the course of the party rectification. We should do this in all subsequent stages until the completion of the party rectification. We should make great efforts to do this work, and it must not be done sluggishly.

5. We should handle well the relations between party rectification and economic and other work. In the final analysis, the objective of the party rectification is to make better achievements in the four modernizations. In other words, it is to develop the economy. This is the most important one of the three great tasks in the 1980's. We must rectify our party well in order to accomplish the four modernizations and to do economic work and other work well. Party rectification and economic work should not obstruct each other; they should promote each other. We must stress good leadership in order to make the two promote each other. The decision of the party Central Committee on party rectification particularly stipulates that the party rectification should not obstruct the implementation of the party's policies of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. This is a very important stipulation that we must under no circumstances overlook.

6. Party rectification needs the benefit of the prestige and experience of veteran comrades. For this reason, the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification has assigned veteran comrades to serve as the leaders and deputy leaders of the liaison official groups.

It is impossible to conduct party rectification well without the participation of a number of long-tested veteran comrades in the leadership. At present, many veteran comrades have stepped down from first-line posts and assumed second-line or third-line posts, and they offer to continue working for the party. At the same time, the party needs some veteran comrades to continue to play their role in doing some work. To rectify the party well is a duty assigned to the veteran comrades by history. After all, the veteran comrades are advanced in age and are not as energetic as they used to be. I hope that the veteran comrades in the liaison official groups will do what they can and all they can at their workposts.

WU XUEQIAN, PENG YOUJIN REPORT TO CPPCC MEETING

OW300505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1409 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA) -- Peng Youjin, secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, said this afternoon: Although tremendous achievements have been made in implementing the policy toward CPPCC committee members, some problems still exist in this regard. These problems must be solved one-by-one whenever discovered. It is necessary to do more practical work and to engage in less empty talk. Vigorous efforts should be made to solve problems thoroughly.

Peng Youjin made these remarks this afternoon at the ongoing Third Meeting of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. He made a report to the meeting on an investigation of implementation of the policy toward CPPCC committee members in various parts of the country. The investigation teams were organized by the CPPCC National Committee and the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department. Peng Youjin said: The situation in reading documents and hearing relayed reports by CPPCC committee members and implementing the policy toward them is generally good, but some problems also exist in this regard. For example, a small number of CPPCC committee members feel ignorant and ill-informed because they are given no chance to read documents and hear related reports; some localities and departments do not show enough respect for CPPCC committee members or give sufficient support to their opinions; some CPPCC committee members cannot bring their abilities into full play because they cannot apply what they learned in school; and some individual CPPCC committee members feel unhappy and have not yet given full play to their initiative because they have difficulties in their work and livelihood. In implementing the policy toward CPPCC committee members, there are three main problems: 1. In conclusions on the political rehabilitation for CPPCC committee members, there are some ambiguous remarks; and the information gathered on them during the "Great Cultural Revolution" is not properly sorted out. 2. Private houses seized in the "Great Cultural Revolution" have not yet been returned to their original owners. 3. The handling of property confiscated in the "Great Cultural Revolution" has not yet been finished.

Peng Youjin said in conclusion: Implementing the policy toward CPPCC Committee members is one of the CPPCC's main tasks for 1984. In accordance with the decision of a chairmanship meeting of the CPPCC National Committee, investigation teams organized by the CPPCC National Committee will again go to various parts of the country in the coming spring to continue their investigations and to supervise and assist various localities in implementing this policy. Under the unified leadership of local party committees, CPPCC committees at all levels should coordinate closely with united Front Work Departments in doing more practical work and should not engage in empty talk. They should make persistent efforts to thoroughly solve problems that call for solution.

At the CPPCC National Committee meeting this morning, Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, made a report on the international situation and our country's diplomatic work over the past year and more. Today's meeting was presided over by Qian Changzhao and Kang Keqing, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

VICE PREMIER TIAN JIYUN INSPECTS VEHICLE PLANT

SK290456 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 26 December, Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the State Council, Liu Yu, minister of commerce, (Zhao Weichen), vice minister of the State Economic Commission, and Li Senmao, vice minister of railways, and relevant comrades of the Ministry of Communications and of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade inspected the No 1 vehicle plant in the company of Comrade Huo Mingguang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and permanent deputy member of the provincial CPC Committee and permanent deputy governor. During his inspection tour, Comrade Tian Jiyun pointed out: Improving the function of vehicles, we must seek a way out through transformation and technical progress. He said: In developing products, we must not do everything by ourselves, though we should rely on our own efforts first. Nowadays, many major products of various countries are produced through joint efforts. We may seek advice from experts and import software and technology to speed up the development work. He said: Of course, we must keep our own characteristics while importing parts and technology.

At the vehicle plant's reception room, Comrade Tian Jiyun listened to briefings by leaders of the plant. Comrade Tian Jiyun said: Our country badly needs high and medium-grade sedans and we have a very good market. You should produce more Hongqi sedans with two rows of seats. You will be great contributors if you have improved the Hongqi sedans. Comrade Tian Jiyun and others took a drive in the second-generation Jiefang car and visited night shift workers at the general assembly line.

XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS MEET RETURNED COMPATRIOTS

OW271824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun and Deng Liqun today attended a get-together with a dozen compatriots who had returned from Taiwan and foreign countries to mark the coming New Year's day. Among the returnees are scientists, literary and art workers, medical workers and former Kuomintang officials and military officers. They include Huang Zhicheng, a former major of the Taiwan Air Force who flew to the mainland in 1982 and now deputy commandant of an Aviation Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Li Dawei, a former major and flight leader in the Taiwan Air Force who is now deputy commandant of a PLA Aviation Academy; and Hou Teh-chien (Hau Tak-kin), composer of Taiwan campus song "Descendants of the Dragon."

During the meeting Xi Zhongxun inquired of them about their work and life, solicited their opinions, and praised them for their patriotism. Present at the meeting were Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Zhao Shouyi, minister of labor and personnel, and Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture.

WANG ZHEN OPENS TREE, GRASS PLANTING EXHIBIT

OW270136 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GMT 22 Dec 83

[By correspondent Ji Bin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA) -- A national exhibition on planting trees and grass in the country's arid and semiarid areas opened here at 0900 today. Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, cut the red silk ribbon to open the exhibition.

Located in the bright, spacious Hall of the Nationalities Palace of Culture in Beijing, the exhibition was jointly sponsored by the State Economic Commission, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. Among those present at the opening ceremony were Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and responsible persons of the central departments and commissions concerned.

In May of 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that "many areas in northwest China should endeavor to develop animal husbandry centered on planting forage grass." During their respective inspection tours of Qinghai, Xinjiang, Gansu, and Shaanxi in the second half of this year, central leading Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang put forward the central authorities' strategic thinking on developing the great northwest and called for efforts to plant grass and trees in order to develop animal husbandry and to transform the mountains and rivers so that the people there may become better off.

The exhibition shows how to restore the ecological balance in the country's arid and semiarid areas and informs the people about the importance and urgency of the task of planting grass and trees. These areas total 2.86 million square km and are generally located in the northwest, the northern part of north China, and the western part of northeast China. Their annual precipitation averages less than 400 mm. The average per mu yield of grain in these areas is only about 198 jin.

The exhibition shows that a large-scale tree planting drive is now under way in the areas from the river banks of the Weishui to the other side of the HuangHe, and from the Tianshan ridges to the Qinghai-Xizang highlands. The drive is in response to the call of party and state leaders to plant grass and trees and has involved hundreds of millions of young people. By the end of last month, more than 4.86 million jin of saplings were collected to aid Gansu. The figure has far surpassed the original quota of 1 million jin set for the campaign.

WAN LI, OTHERS VISIT BEIJING EXPORT EXHIBITION

OW300425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1656 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- Leading comrades Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Banqen Erdini Qoigyigyan, Zhou Gucheng, Han Xianchu, Huang Hua, Wang Heshou, Yang Jingren, and Qu Wu visited a national exhibition on the achievements in construction of export commodities production bases and factories in the Beijing agricultural exhibition hall here this evening. They were accompanied by Comrade Chen Muhua during the visit.

WANG ZHEN ADDRESSES PARTY SCHOOL SYMPOSIUM

OW292150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1219 GMT 26 Dec 83

[By reporter Liu Shixun]

[Text] Changsha, 26 Dec (XINHUA) -- The national symposium of party schools on party history and party building, held in commemoration of Comrade Mao Zedong's 90th birthday anniversary, closed in Changsha today.

Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Central Party School, spoke at the meeting. He said: The formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought is the most glorious chapter in the history of the Chinese Communist Party. Comrade Mao Zedong's theory on party building is an important part of the treasure house of Marxist theories.

He urged everyone to adhere to the principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong, follow the mass line, seek truth from facts, study new situations, solve new problems, and make contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Wang Shoudao, Standing Committee member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, made a speech at the meeting, entitled "Study Party History, Strengthen Ideological Education of Party Members." In conjunction with the party rectification now under way, he stressed that Communist Party members must study and understand the party's history.

Jiang Nanxiang, first vice president of the Central Party School, made a long speech at the meeting, entitled "Inherit and Develop the Fine Tradition of the Yanan Rectification Campaign, Do a Good Job in the Overall Consolidation of the Party." He emphatically expounded the three basic experiences created by Comrade Mao Zedong in the Yanan rectification campaign: It reformed the entire party's study and ascertained the ideological principle of integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution; it launched an active ideological struggle and solved the question of joining the party ideologically; and it summed up the experience and lessons of inner-party struggles and put forward the correct principle, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cure the sickness to save the patient." He said that it is necessary to further strengthen the regularization of party schools and make contributions to building up the third echelon of the cadre ranks and building the party into a staunch core of leadership for the socialist modernization drive.

The symposium, sponsored by the Central Party School, opened on 19 December. More than 340 people attended the meeting, including teaching and research personnel in party history and party building from the Central Party School, provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional party schools, some prefectural and city party schools, the CPC Committee, state organs, and the PLA.

DENG LIQUN ADDRESSES CADRE TRAINING FORUM

OW292050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 24 Dec 83

[By reporters Li Shanghai and Zhou Lixian]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA) -- A national forum on cadre training work that ended in Beijing today pointed out: We must perform two great tasks in the new historical period: 1) achieve the four socialist modernizations and 2) make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. Without successfully achieving the latter, there will be no organizational guarantee for the former. Cadre training work is one of the important means of achieving these four changes in the ranks of cadres.

The forum called on all localities and departments, based on reality and aiming at the future, to pay keen attention to the quality of cadres and conduct systematic training on a regular basis in order to raise the quality of the ranks of cadres and promote the modernization drive.

The forum, which was called by the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the CPC Central Committee, was held from 15 to 24 December. Responsible persons of the Organization and Propaganda Departments of the party committee and government department in charge of the education among cadres in all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, totalling some 350, attended the forum.

In accordance with the party Central Committee's policy on cadre training, the forum participants analyzed the situation and tasks of the work; exchanged good experience and good methods in regular, large-scale training of cadres; and discussed the focus, steps, and measures for planning future training work.

Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and director of its Propaganda Department, attended and spoke at the forum. Zeng Delin, deputy director of the Propaganda Department, spoke at the opening of the forum. Wang Zhaohua, deputy director of the Organization Department, made a summing-up speech at the close of the forum.

After reviewing cadre training work in the past few years, the participants pointed out: The years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have seen the biggest upsurge in this work. Along with the implementation of the CPC Central Committee and State Council's "Decision on the Education Among Cadres of the Central Party and Government Organs" and the CPC Central Committee's "Decision on the Regularization of the Education of Party Schools," the party's cadre training work has entered a new stage of training cadres on a large-scale, regular basis.

Training content has been broadened from one-sided emphasis of the Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's policies to a comprehensive study of political theory and general and professional knowledge. The target of training has been shifted from training primarily leading cadres on active duty to including both leading and reserve cadres and from primarily party and government cadres to cadres from all trades and professions. The method of training has been changed from mainly relying on party schools and cadres schools to socialized schooling in both centralized and decentralized forms, thereby relying on various institutes of learning.

Participants from various localities and departments also raised some practical problems concerning cadre training work, such as questions on the leadership system, teaching materials, teachers, qualifications, and funds. After discussion, they held that new practical problems will crop up in the entire process of training work. It is necessary to adopt a positive attitude toward these problems, realistically analyze them, and solve them in an overall and constructive manner. Many problems should be solved by local party and government leading organs.

Comrades participating in the forum expressed the belief that in view of the party Central Committee's strong determination to train cadres, the fervent hope of the broad masses of cadres to study and the keen attention by the leaders in all localities and departments, there will be even a greater upsurge in cadre training work.

RCCK PLENARY SESSION ELECTS NEW LEADERSHIP

OW282020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Koumintang (RCCK), one of China's eight democratic parties, elected new leaders here today at the first plenary session of its sixth Central Committee.

Wang Kunlun was reelected chairman of the RCCK Central Committee, while three of the body's 14 vice-chairmen were newly named. They were Li Ganliu, vice-chairman of the Hebei Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Xu Qichao, vice-governor of Zhejiang Province; and Peng Qingyuan, vice-mayor of Shenyang and an economist.

Today's session also elected a seven-member executive bureau led by Wu Maosun. Sixty-three aged RCKK members were invited to serve as advisors to the Central and Standing Committees. Among those newly elevated to the RCKK Standing Committee were Ma Bi, a former director of the Taiwan monthly magazine, POLITICAL REVIEW who returned to the mainland in 1981; Li Tsusung, editor-in-chief of the daily newspaper, WEN WEI PO in Hong Kong; Zhang Suwo, daughter of the later Kuomintang general, Zhang Zhizhong; Huang Xiang, former commander of the 92nd Army of the Kuomintang; and Zhao Zili, former Kuomintang Fifth Pacification Zone deputy commander and leader of the Fourth Corps of the KMT Army.

TWO CHINESE PRELATES GIVEN 10-YEAR SENTENCES

AU291947 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican, December 29 -- Two aged Catholic prelates from Baoding, have been arrested and sentenced to ten years in prison on charges of maintaining secret contacts with the Holy See, according to Vatican radio today. The Catholic bishop of Baoding, Msgr. Peter Joseph Fan Xueyan, 76, was charged with having secretly ordained bishops and priests, maintaining relations with the Vatican and receiving money from abroad. The vicar-general of Baoding, Msgr. Huo Pinchang, in his seventies, was also found guilty and given a ten-year prison sentence.

VARIETY OF DELICACIES NOW AVAILABLE IN BEIJING

OW291150 Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 29 (XINHUA) -- Beijing gourmets can now choose from among 49 more specialty foods made available only this year by 15 Chinese provinces and cities. Among the provincial delicacies now in stock in the capital are puff cakes from Shanghai, fried dough twists from Tianjin, scallion-flavored doughnuts from Guangzhou, cakes from Taiwan, braised chickens from Anhui Province and moon cakes from Heilongjiang. "The old saying, 'Live in Beijing and eat foods from all over the country,' has come true," said Li Ke, an official at the Beijing Food and Beverage Service Company.

Demand for regional specialties runs strong among Beijing's 9 million residents, many of whom were born or lived in other parts of the country. An estimated 250,000 more people visit the city each day for business or pleasure, increasing the pressure on restaurants and shops. To cope with their requests, the service company decided at the beginning of 1983 to offer more local delicacies for variety-hungry consumers. The move has involved sending its staff to areas throughout China to study with local cooks. It also invited 20 master chefs from Heilongjiang, Henan, Guangdong and Anhui Provinces to hold classes in Beijing. More talks are now underway with other provinces to help further increase supplies.

Beijing residents have responded to the program by crowding shops specializing in regional foods, and continuing their search for previously-unobtainable comestibles to satisfy old cravings. "It's more than 60 years since I last tasted cakes made in the Taiwanese style," said Chen Yaoxiong, 80, and a native of the island province, "but at last I can buy them in Beijing."

SU YIRAN ADDRESSES SHANDONG POLITICAL WORK MEETING

SK300522 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] The Shandong provincial enterprise ideological-political work conference concluded on 29 December. The conference urged the party committees at all levels to be determined to do a good job in grasping ideological and political work among enterprises. Efforts should be made to truly attach importance to this work, to sum up experience gained in this regard, to find out problems, to set forth measures, and to go into action immediately so as to create a new situation in the work.

The conference held that stepping up ideological and political work among enterprises will meet the need of realizing the general target of the new historic period, the need of conforming to the new characteristics and situation prevailing on the ideological front, and the need of doing a good job in building the staff-member-and-worker contingent.

Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the conference, in which he stated: To do a good job in conducting ideological and political work among enterprises, it is necessary to fulfill the following four tasks.

1. It is necessary to earnestly study the documents concerning party rectification and to make good preparations for the drive for party rectification.
2. It is necessary to continuously do a good job in readjusting leading bodies among enterprises so as to upgrade the party's fighting power.
3. It is necessary to earnestly implement or endorse the three work rules of enterprises and to do a good job in building or improving the leading system of enterprises.
4. It is necessary to establish or perfect the organs in charge of political work and to reinforce the contingent of personnel in charge of political work.

Attending the conference were Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Yang Xingfu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, and director of the Enterprise Ideological and Political Work Department under the provincial CPC Committee; and Gao Fengwu, Chen Lei, Xu Jianchun, Li Ping, and Yang Jieren, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Also attending the conference were responsible comrades in charge of ideological and political work from various prefectural and city CPC committees; and responsible persons from the departments concerned -- more than 300 persons in all.

Comrade Yang Xingfu delivered a work report at the conference.

SHANDONG, PAPER URGES FOREIGN CAPITAL UTILIZATION

SK291039 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Utilize Foreign Capital and Import Technology To Invigorate Economy"]

[Excerpts] Utilizing foreign capital and importing technology are major policy decisions made by the CPC Central Committee from the strategic high plane of economic development. In his political report to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Opening to the world and increasing economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries in line with the principle of equality and mutual benefit are a firm and unshakable strategic principle of China. In the course of bringing about vigorous economic development and achieving the quadruple goal by the end of this century, we are faced with the problems of a capital shortage and backward technology.

To solve these problems, we should rely on our own force in the main and, at the same time, actively utilize foreign capital and import technology on the basis of self-reliance.

Some comrades lack comprehensive and dialectical points of view in terms of self-reliance and the protection of the nation's industry and thus worry that utilizing foreign capital and importing technology will affect our capability for self-reliance and hold up the development of the nation's industry.

Some comrades worry that the foreign debt cannot be repaid, adding to our burden. This is understandable. In utilizing foreign capital, we should act with caution and stay sober-minded. Most of the several light, textile, and chemical industrial, machinery, and electronics projects which were developed with foreign capital in our province over the past few years have made effective use of foreign capital and paid back the capital plus interest on schedule. At the same time, these projects have accumulated funds for state construction just 2 or 3 years after they were put into production. Therefore, whether or not there will be dangers in utilizing foreign capital hinges on our work.

At present, the idea of being content with things as they are and thus refusing to make progress prevails among quite a few comrades. These comrades are satisfied with the situation of being able to maintain normal production and management and with the present situation in which their products are marketable. As a result, they are not eager to utilize foreign capital, import technology, or speed up the technological transformation of enterprises. Such a state of mind should be changed immediately. At present, our province's production and technological levels are still very low, product quality is poor, the variety of products is limited, and the cost of production is high. We should acknowledge our shortcomings and backwardness. We can make progress only when we admit and analyze the backwardness, find out where we lag behind, and define the targets for catching up with the surpassing the advanced. We should clearly notice that science and technology are developing by leaps and bounds worldwide and new technologies and techniques are emerging one after another. In the face of such a situation, we should seize all beneficial opportunities and adopt new scientific and technological results to invigorate our economy and to narrow the economic and technological gaps between us and the developed countries. If we pay no attention to that development, these economic and technological gaps will become wider and wider. Only by early awareness and an early start will it be possible to make early progress. This issue merits our great attention.

Our Shandong is a coastal province with favorable coastal conditions, relatively rich natural resources, and fairly good industrial and agricultural bases. Our conditions permit us to utilize foreign capital and import technology rapidly. We firmly believe that so long as we enhance our spirit, broaden our horizon, be brave in exploration, be good at work, and fight arduously, we will certainly be able to create a new situation in utilizing foreign capital and importing technology and to contribute to meeting the new period of vigorous economic development.

CORRECTION TO SHANDONG OFFICIALS MEET DELEGATES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Shandong Officials Meet With Congress Delegates," published in the 29 December China DAILY REPORT, page 05, second paragraph, line two:

... Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, and Li Changan, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, Wang Jinshan, vice... (changing titles)

LIU JIE ATTENDS HENAN BROADCASTING CONFERENCE

HK300141 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The sixth provincial conference on radio and television work concluded in Zhengzhou this morning. Provincial CPC Committee leaders Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, Hou Zhiying, and Han Jingcao attended the conference and made speeches. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee's Propaganda Department also attended the closing session.

Liu Jie said: Radio and television are the most effective media in transmitting the instructions of the Central Committee and for building socialist material and spiritual civilization. Viewing our radio and television in the recent period, I feel that there is some new atmosphere. They really dare to criticize erroneous things and encourage the advances, and stimulate the people of the whole province to boldly forge ahead. The central authorities have demanded that leaders at all levels learn how to use radio and television to conduct propaganda among the people and organize them. This is an extremely important instruction.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zhengwei first spoke on the excellent situation in the province and the work arrangements for next year. He stressed that the party committees at all levels must strengthen and improve leadership over radio and television work. He said: Henan, located on the central plain, is a large province. However, the current state of our radio and television is still rather backward. The party committees at all levels and the whole body of comrades on the radio and television front must have a sense of urgency over the development of radio and television. This must get a very tight grasp of this work from now on.

(Li Guangzhao), director of the provincial Radio and Television Department, presided at the conference today.

HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU VISITS MAO'S OLD DWELLING

HK260244 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Summary] On 25 December, responsible comrades of the party and governments of Hubei and Wuhan and of the Wuhan PLA units, the Air Force of the Wuhan units, and Hubei Military District including Guan Guangfu, Zhou Shizhong, Wang Quanguo, Yan Zheng, Huang Zhizhen, Zhang Caiqian, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Zhou Huanzhong, Xu Daoqi, Li Wei, (Kang Xinghuo), (Wu Guangheng), and Xie Ziqun, and various people from all sectors made a special visit to Comrade Mao Zedong's old dwelling and other sites in Wuchang to mark the anniversary of his birth.

COVERAGE OF FOURTH HUBEI CPC CONGRESS CONTINUES

Guan Guangfu Outlines Tasks

HK240257 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Part two of Comrade Guan Guangfu's report to the fourth Hubei provincial party congress was entitled: "Take Full Advantage of Strong Points and Strive To Advance in the Forefront of the Four Modernizations Drive." Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out: Party committees at all levels must provide good leadership over economic work, ensure the fulfillment of the province's targets of endeavor for the year 2000, and strive to advance in the forefront of the four modernizations drive throughout the country.

The strategic tasks put forward by Comrade Guan Guangfu in his report were as follows: From 1981 to 2000, under the premise of achieving a great improvement in economic results, ensure quadrupling of the province's total national income and annual industrial and agricultural output value, and strive to exceed this target. Specifically, we should strive to exceed the national average in growth of national income and industrial and agricultural output value, and also in economic results. In science and technology, by the end of the century the main trades, and especially the key enterprises, should have basically popularized advanced technology in universal use in the economically developed countries at the end of the 1970's or the beginning of the 1980's that is suited to our requirements. Units where the conditions are right should also strive to reach the international standards of the 1990's. We must greatly enhance the levels of science, technology, and culture of the people of the whole province. In living standards, the actual income of the people in town and countryside should double and redouble. The people's material and cultural life should reach a comfortably well-off standard. We should strengthen urban and rural construction and environmental protection, strive to restore ecological balance, and thus ensure a relatively good working and living environment for the people. We must persistently practice family planning. The province's population must be controlled below 55 million by the year 2000.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The 5 years from this congress to the next are an important 5 years in laying the foundation during the first 10 years of the last 20 of this century. During this period, we must continue to unswervingly implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidating and improving, and further shift the whole of economic work onto the track of concentrating on improving economic results. We must get a good grasp of properly handling economic relations, ensure key construction work, speed up agricultural development, speed up the pace of enterprise consolidation and technical transformation, strive to improve the quality of enterprises, vigorously enhance economic results, and strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the state's financial and economic situation and to lay the foundation for vigorous economic development in the last 10 years of this century.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: In order to achieve these goals, we must concentrate on grasping the following tasks in the future: 1) ensure key state construction projects; 2) speed up agricultural development; 3) consolidate the enterprises, improve their quality, and work hard to tap the potentials of the existing industrial enterprises; 4) get a good grasp of energy and communications; 5) vigorously improve work in the field of circulation; 6) actively expand external economic and technical exchanges; 7) attach importance to exploiting brain-power and get a good grasp of work regarding science, technology, and education.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: In order to lead economic work well, the party committees at all levels must respect knowledge and talent, raise practical experience to a scientific plane, and truly act according to natural and economic laws. Hence, the party committee comrades must on the one hand strive to study economics, management, and scientific knowledge, to improve their own level; and on the other hand, and still more important, they must bring into play the role of experts, and scholars, inside and outside the party and draw them into participation in investigation, study, and policymaking. There are bound to be limits to the wisdom and experience of the members of the party committees. Only by soliciting views from all sectors can we better ensure the correctness of our policymaking. In the future, experts must take part in discussions on all major policy decisions on macroeconomics and technology, and experts must take part in examination and assessment in the technical and economic verification of major construction projects and improved projects. Such matters cannot be decided by just a few individuals.

We must adopt various methods to set up a brain-power structure and put it on a sound basis; for instance, we should establish economic research centers, economic forecasting centers, science and technology information centers, consultative committees, and advisory groups, and organize economic consultative and service work to be undertaken by the democratic parties and the industry and commerce federation. At the same time, we should attach a high degree of importance to the masses' suggestions, criticisms, innovations, and creations. This represents the scientific leadership method of following the mass line that we should practice in economic work in the new historical conditions.

Part three of Comrade Guan Guangfu's report was entitled: "Strengthen the Building of Socialist Spiritual Civilization and Resolutely Resist and Eliminate Spiritual Pollution."

Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out in this report: We must pay great attention to policy demarcation lines in eliminating spiritual pollution. He said: The main expressions of spiritual pollution are in the trend of thought of bourgeois liberalization in theoretical and literature and art circles. The true essence of spiritual pollution lies in spreading all types of decadent and moribund bourgeois and other exploiting-class ideology and lack of confidence in the socialist and communist cause and in Communist Party leadership. This is the main criteria for judging whether a thing is spiritual pollution or not. We must by no means arbitrarily expand the scope of eliminating spiritual pollution.

Eliminating spiritual pollution is aimed at solving problems within this field on the ideological front, especially on the theoretical and literature and art fronts. In the rural areas, the problems of corrosion by decadent capitalist ideology and the influence of the remnants of feudalism among the masses should mainly be solved by stepping up ideological and political work. Problems should be solved for what they are. We should not indiscriminately raise the slogan of eliminating spiritual pollution.

We should also pay attention to drawing demarcation lines regarding problems in theory and literature and art. We should not describe as spiritual pollution those works whose basic trend is good but whose literary style or contents have defects. Still less can we criticize as spiritual pollution those problems that have emerged or are currently being probed in the economic reforms.

We must resolutely resist and oppose spiritual pollution, and also unswervingly continue to implement the policy of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy and principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend. This includes the principle of applying foreign things for use in China. We must actively introduce advanced foreign ideology and culture.

We must strictly distinguish between the two different kinds of contradictions in eliminating spiritual pollution. Certain comrades who have made mistakes on the issue of spiritual pollution have done so because of problems in ideological understanding, which are contradictions among the people. Hence, they must be distinguished from those who have broken the criminal law and from contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. We must rely on carrying out deepgoing and meticulous ideological work and criticism and self-criticism to solve the mistakes of these comrades. We must conduct careful investigation and study to get a clear and accurate idea on the problems. In conducting criticism, we must seek truth from facts in an appropriate way and convince people by reason. We must avoid the erroneous leftist methods of exaggerating things and acting in a simple and rough way. In this way we can reach the goal of clarifying ideology and uniting the comrades.

He also said: In the work of eliminating spiritual pollution, we must also pay full attention to bringing positive factors into play. We must discover, cultivate, and promote those good comrades who can skillfully and correctly publicize Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought and the Central Committee line, principles, and policies, and resist spiritual pollution. We must affirm and praise good works, performances, and cultural activity forms, sum up and popularize their experiences, bring positive factors into play, and promote healthy development and still greater prosperity in the province's theoretical and literature and art work.

Guan Guangfu on Order, Rectification

HK250315 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Text] The fourth part of Comrade Guan Guangfu's report to the fourth provincial party congress was entitled: "Strengthen the Building of Socialist Democracy and Legal System; Strive To Bring About a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Social Order."

Comrade Guan Guangfu pointed out: Bringing socialist democracy into play must be integrated with putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis. While ensuring that the laboring people, who account for the great majority of the population, can act as masters of the country, we must exercise dictatorship over the very small number of hostile elements who sabotage the socialist cause. He said: The party organizations and leading party and government cadres must on the one hand enhance understanding of the importance of building the legal system, resolutely implement the important principle that the party must carry out its activities within the scope of the Constitution and law, take the lead in studying the Constitution and the law, and observe them in a model way. They must also learn how to apply the Constitution and the law to deal blows at the enemies and protect the people. On the other hand, they must correctly understand and handle the class struggle that still exists in our country at present. We should realize that the class struggle is no longer the chief contradiction in our country's society; however, it will continue to exist for a long time within a certain scope in our country's society, and may also sharpen in certain circumstances. It was completely essential and correct to criticize several years ago the idea of taking struggle as the key link, and guard against repeating the mistake of inflating the class struggle. We must continue to do this in the future. At the same time, judging by the criminal activities and serious economic crime in the past 2 years, we must squarely face the class struggle in the new situation. At present we must get rid of lethargy and the phenomena of taking only soft measures and failing to wage effective struggle, and resolutely carry through to the end the struggle to crack down on serious economic and other crime.

While cracking down hard on criminal elements, we must step up the work of tackling the problem in a comprehensive way. We should realize that to apply the means of dictatorship and severely punish criminals according to law is the first item in tackling the problem in a comprehensive way, but it is not the sole item. We must resolutely overcome the phenomenon of failure to crack down effectively on criminals, and also guard against the phenomenon of neglecting other aspects of tackling the problem in a comprehensive way after laying stress on cracking down hard. We must take advantage of the favorable situation after the crackdown to do a good job in other aspects of tackling the problem in a comprehensive way, to consolidate and develop the fruits of the struggle to hit hard at criminal activities. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, unify and coordinate the work of all departments concerned, and work unceasingly to tackle the problem in a comprehensive and all-round way. We must further unfold propaganda on the legal system and carry out regular security and anticriminal work. We must step up education for youths and juveniles, especially for those who have committed minor offenses.

We must strengthen the building of grassroots political power, and of organizations set up by the masses themselves, residents' committees, security committees, and mediation committees, step up mass security and mediation work, and continually straighten out public order. We must seriously strengthen the building of political and legal work and of the People's Armed Police Force. We must also strengthen the building of the militia and the reserve force, actively support the building of the PLA, and strive to make contributions to national defense modernization.

Part five of Comrade Guan Guangfu's report was entitled: "Do a Good Job in All-Round Party Rectification and Strengthen Party Building." Comrade Guan Guangfu stressed: Working to build the party into a strong core leading the cause of socialist modernization is the fundamental guarantee for fulfilling the vast goal set by the 12th CPC Congress. It is also the fundamental guarantee for striving to have Hubei advance in the forefront of the four modernizations drive.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: In accordance with the demands put forward by the decision on party rectification, party rectification in Hubei is beginning this winter and will be carried out in two stages over the next 3 years. In the first stage beginning this winter, 1 year will be spent in rectifying the party organizations in the provincial leading organs. In the second stage beginning next winter, 2 years will be spent in rectifying all other party organizations in the province by groups.

In order to make a success of party rectification and avoid doing the work in a perfunctory way, we must pay particular attention to the following points in rectification work:

1. Seriously study the documents and enhance ideological understanding. In studying the party rectification documents, we must lay stress on practical results. Units that have started rectification must simultaneously study, carry out rectification, and correct defects. Other units must also carry out study, to solve a number of problems on which the masses react most strongly. Party members and party-member cadres who have made mistakes of various kinds should take the initiative to correct them. They should not wait until their unit formally launches party rectification to do this.
2. The leadership must take the lead and there must be supervision from top to bottom. Rectification in every unit must follow the principle of going from top to bottom, first rectifying the leadership groups and cadres, and then the party-member masses. The leading cadres of the party organizations at all levels must take the lead in studying the party rectification documents, be bold in analyzing themselves, set strict demands on themselves, and take the lead in carrying out sincere, profound, and truth-seeking criticism and self-criticism and in correcting errors. Having the leading cadres persistently take the lead is the first cardinal link for determining the success or failure of party rectification.

In carrying out rectification, it is necessary to do a good job in exercising supervision from top to bottom. This is an important measure for preventing leading organs, groups, and members from carrying out rectification in a perfunctory way.

3. Correctly unfold criticism and self-criticism and persistently follow the mass line. We must revive and carry forward the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism, and guide the party members to be bold in taking up this weapon. Self-criticism must have content and depth. In carrying out criticism, it is necessary to pay attention to politics, set out the facts and speak reason, aim at helping people, and convince people with reason. We must advocate the revolutionary spirit of daring to tackle tough problems, and dare to support the upright and eliminate the bad, to break through networks of relationships, and to solve longstanding, great, and difficult problems.

Party members must stress truth rather than face. They must certainly not act as good old boys. They must at all times and in all circumstances wage unwearying struggle against all erroneous words and deeds that run counter to the interests of the party and people.

Of course, when launching criticism, we must also pay attention to guarding against repeating the leftist simple and crude methods used in the past.

4. Completely weed out the people of three categories and purify the party organization. Weeding out the people of three categories is the key to purifying the organization. The party organizations at all levels must get rid of weakness, laxity, and carelessness, and eliminate factionalist interference. We must thoroughly weed out the people of three categories in carrying out party rectification, and ensure that no hidden danger is left. This is one of the most important hallmarks for judging that party rectification has not been done in a perfunctory way.

In organizational handling of cases, we must seriously grasp the policies and pay attention to drawing demarcation lines. We must distinguish between the people of three categories and those who joined rebel organizations during the Great Cultural Revolution. We must distinguish between those who made serious mistakes and those who made ordinary ones. We must distinguish between those people of three categories who express repentance and those who stubbornly stick to their reactionary stand. In accordance with the demands of the decision, we should make proper arrangements and provide a way out for those expelled from the party, to turn negative factors into positive ones and further consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

5. Seriously handle well the relationship between party rectification work and other party work, and strive for bumper harvests in both aspects. A very important criterion for judging this party rectification is to see whether there is a notable improvement in production and work. We must have a clear idea of the guiding ideology. Under the party's unified leadership, we must promote rational division of work, make all-round arrangements, and ensure a bumper harvest in both party rectification and other work.

New Committees Elected

HK260233 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] The Fourth Hubei Provincial CPC Congress held a full session this morning to elect the members and alternate members of the fourth provincial CPC Committee, and the members of the provincial CPC Advisory Committee and Discipline Inspection Committee. The executive chairmen at the session were Guan Guangfu, Wang Guanguo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Tian Ying, Wang Ruisheng, (Liu Qizhi), Zhou Huanzhong, and Xu Daoqi. Comrade Qian Yunlu presided. The session was attended by 815 full delegates. The congress elected by secret ballot 63 members and 16 alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee, 56 members of the provincial Advisory Committee, and 37 members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. The results of the election were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

The following are the 63 members of the provincial CPC Committee, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: Ding Fengying -- female, (Di Qixiu) -- female, (Ma Jie), Ma Xueli, Wang Qun, Wang Hanzhang, Wang Quanguo, Wang Libin, (Wang Zhongnong), (Wang Hengyi), (Wang Xingui), Wang Ruisheng, Tian Ying, (Tian Qiyu), Shi Chuan, (Liu Qizhi), (Liu Daoyu), (Liu Daocheng), Guan Guangfu, Xu Daoqi, (Yu Naiqiang), (Ji Baoxiang), Li Jun, Li Fuquan, (Li Qifan), Li Haizhong, Wu Tao, Chen Ming, (Chen Fusheng), (Chen Chunlin), (Xiao Qiantao), (Yuan Shaoliang), Shen Yinluo, (He Jiansheng) -- female, (Zhang Rulin), Zhang Jinxian, (Zhang Huainian), (Zhang Zhongmin), (Zhang Sixin), Zhou Huanzhong, (Zhou Shaohua), Lin Shaonan -- female, (Yang Zuyuan), (Zheng Yunfei), (Zheng Yaohua) (Zhao Fulin), (Hu Hengshan), Pao Xingli, (Yuan Zhaochen), Qian Yunlu, Guo Zhenqian, Huang Zhizhen, Liang Shufen -- female, (Liang Jiagui), (Zeng Gangsheng), (Dong Yusen),

(Peng Shenyuan), Han Ningfu, (Han Hongshu), Li Wei, (Fan Kun) -- female, (Mu Tangsheng), Wei Fingsheng).

The following are the 16 alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee, in order of the number of votes received: (Li Jinong) -- female, (Zhong Shuxin), (Tian Enbo), (Lu Songhe) -- female, (Wang Buji), (Lu Qisheng), (Zhang Zhiwen), (Zhao Kaiwu), (Zhang Jinqian), (Zhou Daren), (Zhu Bangjin, (Chen Yunchi), Ma Shengkui), (Zhou Ning) -- female, (Wang Shengtie), (Zhang Mingchun).

The following are the 56 members of the provincial Advisory Committee, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Wang Jie), (Wang Yao), (Wang Wansheng), (Wang Wenbo), (Wang Tianrui), (Wang Zhihao), (Wang Xuecheng), Wang Haishan, (Mao Gengshu), (You Hongtao), Deng Ken, (Feng Qichen), Liu Jin, (Liu Guangquan), Liu Huinong, Jiang Zhonghua -- female, (Wu Jiusi), Shi Ziwei, Xu Daoqi, Lu Wenyuan, (Zhuang Guo), (Li Wenming), Li Erzong, Li Weihua, (Hu Guangzhi), (Chen Xi) -- female, (Yu Ying), He Jianhua, (Xiao Ping) -- female, (Zhang Jian), (Zhang Sanjie), (Zhang Huawen), Zhang Wangwu, (Zhang Guowu), (Zhou Dongjia), Luo Ming, (Yang Qing), (Yang Guisheng), (Ji Cheng), (Liu Te), (Xu Yang), (Xu Qiming), Xia Ke, (Huang Zhengxia), Mi Jiafan, (Xie Weisheng), Xie Zhicheng -- female, (Han Ruiyi), (Li Xi), Jiao Dexiu, (Lei Ping), (Lian Xisheng), (Lian Ronglu), (Zeng Pengde), Xue Tan, (Ji Xin).

The following are the 37 members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Ma Weizhong), (Ma Weiqing), (Wang Dacheng), (Wang Yizhi), (Tian Xinbo) -- female, (Liu Shuzhi), (Liu Shiyang) -- female (Zhu Shengyin), (Sun Jimin) (Sun Yuncai), (Tang Cheng), (Li Zicheng), (Li Wenbin), (Li Fengchun), (Li Xiannan), (Li Xuewen), (Chen Zhonghua), (Yu Xinyuan), (Fu Yunping), (Xu Daixi), (Zhang Peng), (Yang Zhiyuan), Zhao Dawei), (Zhao Xuegui) -- female, (Hu Hengshan), (Hou Dangui), (Gao Xiang), (Guo Yifu), (Yuan Gongshi), (Chu Yiwu), (Duo Xinyou), (Xie Chuanxi), (Han Yinlu), (Jiao Guangshou), (Lei Xuebin), (Lai Chuanxian), (Wei Yanming).

Congress Ends 26 Dec

HK270159 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Summary] The fourth Hubei provincial party congress victoriously concluded in Wuchang today. Executive Chairman Shen Yinluo presided at the closing ceremony. Other executive chairmen present were Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Tian Ying, Li Jin, Wang Ruisheng, Li Haizhong, (Liu Qizhi) Zhou Huangzhong, and Xu Daoqi. The congress unanimously passed resolutions on the work report of the third provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee.

Comrade Huang Zhizhen delivered the closing speech. He said: "This has been a congress for creating a new situation in all fields of the province's socialist modernization. In accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the congress has proceeded from Hubei reality and proposed that the province should strive to advance in the forefront of the four modernizations drive and exceed the national average levels by the year 2000, and has also proposed the basic tasks and main measures for material and spiritual civilization construction, the building of socialist democracy and the legal system, and party building and so on for the next 5 years. It is the Central Committee's earnest hope that the province should strive to advance in the forefront of the four modernizations drive. It is also the desire of the people of the province, and our unshirkable duty. As a result of this congress, the party members throughout the province are bound to understand our heavy tasks more clearly, and unite the people of all nationalities in the province to advance with full confidence toward this vast goal.

"This has been a congress for achieving cooperation between new and old cadres and replacement of old by new. The new provincial CPC Committee includes veteran comrades who have long been tested in long revolutionary struggle and possess relatively abundant experience. They have also been augmented by a number of comrades in the prime of life who have relatively high educational standards and specialized knowledge. The leadership group of the provincial CPC Committee is thus better able to meet the needs of the four modernizations drive.

"The provincial Advisory Committee includes a large number of veteran comrades with relatively abundant leadership experience, who enjoy relatively high prestige inside and outside the party. The committee is sure to become an effective political helping-hand and general staff of the provincial CPC Committee. The new provincial Discipline Inspection Committee will play an important part in the province's work of correcting party work style and upholding party discipline.

"These three committees are sure to provide the effective guarantee in organizational leadership for the province's effort to advance in the forefront of the four modernizations drive."

He said: "The first major matter to be tackled by the provincial CPC Committee after this congress is to conduct party rectification in itself and in the provincial leadership organs. The party committees and groups of the first batch of units to carry out rectification must immediately put party rectification leadership forces on a sound basis and ensure that both rectification and production and other work are done well. Party organizations of the second batch of units to carry out rectification must seriously study the party rectification documents, carry out simultaneous study and correction of defects, and solve a number of problems that urgently need solving."

HUBEI PARTY COMMITTEE ELECTS LEADERSHIP

HK280236 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] The Fourth Hubei Provincial CPC Committee opened its first plenary session in Wuchang on 26 December. Comrade Guan Guangfu presided at the session on 27 December, which was attended by 61 members and 14 alternate members of the fourth provincial CPC Committee. After full discussion, the session elected by secret ballot the Standing Committee members, secretaries and deputy secretaries of the committee.

The results of the election were as follows: Guan Guangfu, Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Tian Ying, Li Jin, Wang Rusheng, Li Haizhong, (Liu Qizhi), and Zhou Huanzhong were elected Standing Committee members. Guan Guangfu was elected secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Wang Quanguo, Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, and Qian Yunlu were elected deputy secretaries.

Plenary Session Ends

HK290458 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] The First Plenary Session of the Fourth Hubei Provincial CPC Committee victoriously concluded in Wuchang this afternoon. The full session today approved the names of the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members of the provincial Advisory Committee elected at its first plenary meeting, and the names of the secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members elected by the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee at its first plenary meeting. Members of these two committees attended today's meeting as observers. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Wang Quanguo presided. Deputy Secretaries Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Wang Qun, and Qian Yunlu attended.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu made a speech. He said: The three committees elected by the party congress have successfully fulfilled the tasks of their first plenary meetings. The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee considers that, in order to make a good start to 1984, the members of these three committees must clearly understand their responsibilities. At present the situation is very good, and it is spurring us on. The tasks are very heavy and the demands very high. Work performance in 1984 will have a decisive impact on the next 5 years. We must be resolved to boldly shoulder our historic mission.

Comrade Guan Guangfu then spoke on six issues: 1) immediately launch party rectification in the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial organs; 2) continue to get a thoroughly good grasp of economic work and strive to fulfill all the economic tasks assigned by the state; 3) continue to do a good job in structural reform, and attach great importance to the building of the third echelon; 4) launch in-depth the struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution; 5) pay attention to exploiting brain-power and step up science and education work; 6) further do a good job in cracking down heavily and swiftly, according to law, on serious crime.

Comrade Guan Guangfu also said: In the next year, we must pay particular attention to handling well the following relationships while improving leadership style and methods: 1) between resolutely carrying out the party line, principles, and policies, and creatively carrying out work in connection with reality; 2) between grasping the overall effort and grasping typical examples; 3) it is necessary to implement the principle of democratic centralism in the leadership group of the party committees, and correctly handle the relationship between collective leadership and division of responsibility; 4) between the upper and lower-level organs.

YANG RUDAI AT SICHUAN RECTIFICATION GROUP MEETING

HK221040 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, party rectification has already been launched in the units which fall in the first group to undergo party rectification, including the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee; the Organizational Department, Propaganda Department, United Front Work Department, General Office, Research Office, and Agricultural Research Office of the provincial CPC Committee; the General Office of the provincial People's Government; the CPC committees of provincial organizations; and other units at the provincial level.

On 15 December, the Party Rectification Guidance Group of the provincial CPC Committee convened a meeting in which the principal leading cadres of the above-mentioned units participated.

Comrade Yang Rudai presided over the meeting and heard the reports of these units on their plans for party rectification and the progress of their work.

The leading cadres of all these units have attached importance to the current party rectification. They held a few meetings to deliberate on the specific plan of party rectification. They first of all made arrangements to establish two groups of leading bodies: one group in charge of party rectification and the other in charge of vocational work of their own units. The principal leading cadres decided to deal personally with party rectification, while one of the assistant principal leading cadres in each unit was required to concentrate his attention on the matter. In addition, according to the actual situation in these units, small but efficient working organs in charge of party rectification were established which, headed by one of the leading cadres of each unit, would take care of regular daily affairs of party rectification.

In order to initiate party rectification properly, the first group of organizations at the provincial level to undergo party rectification have taken the following measures: 1) Leading cadres are required to study conscientiously. All these units have set strict and high demands on leading cadres for studying, and have taken different measures in light of the actual situation. 2) These units have listed the materials to be studied. Those party members who can read are required to read through all party rectification documents issued by the CPC Central Committee for study during the party rectification. In addition, some key articles and important chapters are selected for thorough study. As for those party members with a low cultural level, leading cadres are required to give lectures to help them to study the documents. At the same time, it is emphasized that every party member must study in light of the actual situation, use his brains while studying, and, in the course of study, ponder over his own problems with regard to ideological understanding, work style, and organizational discipline, the major problems to be solved of his own unit, and the problem concerning elimination of the people of three categories. 3) These units have appropriately scheduled work and study, made every effort to avoid clashes between work and study, and ensured that time is assigned for study. At the current year-end rush season, these organizations are busy with a lot of work. In order to spare time for study, these units have made reasonable arrangements to coordinate regular work and party rectification. 4) The study system has been enforced. All party members joining the study are required to attend meetings punctually and to try their best to avoid leaving early or asking for leave. Some units have also encouraged their members to take notes in study meetings and to write outlines for speeches.

Attaching great importance to the elimination of the people of three categories, these units have transferred some cadres to embark on the actual work.

Some units have even begun to analyze some of their own important issues left over from the Great Cultural Revolution and to find out clues to these cases so as to make preparations for further purifying their organizations.

The Party Rectification Guidance Group of the provincial CPC Committee heard the reports by these units. Comrades Yang Rudai and Nie Ronggui appreciated what these units had done and put forth some specific requirements for the next stage of party rectification.

SICHUAN READJUSTS COUNTY LEADING GROUPS

HK300237 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Excerpt] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, structural reform at county-level in Sichuan began in September. After 3 months of effort, the readjustment and assignment of the party and government leading groups in the province's 211 counties, cities, and districts has been completed. The readjusted leading groups show major breakthroughs in age and educational level. The total number of members of these groups has been reduced from the former 2,907 to 2,394. Their average age has dropped from 49 to 43. The average age of the number one party and government men has dropped from 50 to 44. The percentage of members of the groups with educational standards at and above the level of senior secondary school has risen from 49 to 71. The percentage with college education has risen from 10.8 to 38.2. The percentage of number one party and government leaders with college education has risen from 3.2 to 32.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG MAO ANNIVERSARY FORUM

HK250643 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Summary] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee held a forum in Lhasa on 24 December to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Present were responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in the region including Yin Fatang, Duojie Caidan, Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan, Duoji Cairang, Cao Xu, Li Wenshan, Dan Zeng, Hu Songjie, Zhang Xiangmin, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Shengjin Luosang Jianzan, Xuekang Tudengnima, Langjie, Peng Ze, Yang Zongxin, Jiang Cuo, Jipu Pingcuocideng, (Liu Yongkang), (Zhang Fengqi), and Niu Ruizhou, together with responsible comrades of Lhasa City CPC Committee (Yang Youcai), (Gao Shizhen), and (Zheng Guangji), and representatives of patriotic upper-strata figures. Duojie Caidan, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional government, presided.

Among the speakers was (Wang Jinmei), a representative of intellectuals and deputy head of the preparatory group for Xizang University. Noting the progress made in Xizang under the guidance of Comrade Mao Zedong and the CPC, he pointed out that since liberation the region has established 3 institutes of higher education, 13 secondary specialized schools, 79 secondary schools, and over 4,000 primary schools.

Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang spoke at the conclusion of the forum. He said: "The important central instructions on work in Xizang issued in 1980 expressed in concrete form the party's line, principles, and policies in the region, and were also a revival, in the new conditions, of the effective policies laid down by Comrade Mao Zedong in the past; they also further enriched and developed these policies. The most fundamental reason why we have scored notable success and a gratifying situation has appeared in a short time is that we have upheld and developed Mao Zedong Thought." Comrade Yin Fatang went on to give the following views:

"1. We must seriously study Mao Zedong Thought. We are working in a nationality region. Both Han and Tibetan cadres must seriously study Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific works, including his teachings on the nationality issue and his instructions on work in Xizang, so as to correctly understand and handle the complex issues of nationality and religion in our region.

"At the same time, we must integrate this study with studying the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and studying the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping.' At present we should in particular do well in studying the party rectification documents prescribed for study by the Central Party Rectification Work Guidance Committee, and do a good job of party rectification in our region.

"2. We should assiduously propagate Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Mao Zedong's teachings and instructions on the Xizang issue, and the guiding principle of caution and steady progress and the series of policies he proposed are still of major guiding significance for our future work. Through carrying out effective propaganda work, we should enable more and more people to grasp Mao Zedong Thought.

"3. We must wage struggle against all kinds of erroneous words and deeds that run counter to Mao Zedong Thought. Erroneous words and deeds must be opposed whether they come from the left or the right. At present we must pay particular attention to opposing erroneous rightist words and deeds in negating Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and Mao Zedong Thought, and must defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought."

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG MAO BIRTHDAY SOIREE

HK270345 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Summary] A soiree to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong was held in Lhasa yesterday evening. The function was attended by responsible persons of the party, government, and army in Xizang Yin Fatang, Li Wenshan, Dan Zeng, (Wang Xinquan), Jipu Pingcuocideng, (Wu Changqi), (Liu Yongkang), (Zhang Fengqi), and (Zhang Jun).

YIN FATANG AT XIZANG MEETING OF NONPARTY FIGURES

HK260553 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Summary] The Xizang Regional CPC Committee convened a forum of nonparty figures on 23 December, to hear their views on party rectification and party work style. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang presided. The nonparty figures pledged to put forward their views in a positive way and help the regional CPC Committee to carry out rectification. Comrade Yin Fatang thanked them for their concern and welcomed their criticisms and suggestions. Also present at the forum were regional CPC Committee Secretary Ba Sang and regional Advisory Committee Vice Chairman Zhang Xiangmin.

YIN FATANG AT XIZANG SCIENTISTS TEA PARTY

HK300235 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Summary] The regional Science and Technology Committee and Association held a tea party on 24 December to ring out the old year and ring in the new. Over 100 Tibetan and Han science and technology personnel from various fronts attended the function. They discussed the excellent situation on the region's science and technology front and pledged to make still greater contributions in the new year. The party was attended by leading comrades of the party and government in the region Yin Fatang, Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan, Nie Ruizhou, Lang Jie, and Jipu Pingcuocideng. Xuekang Tudengnima, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the regional Science and Technology Association, presided and made a speech.

AN PINGSHENG ATTENDS YUNNAN MAO BIRTHDAY SOIREE

HK270343 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 83

[Summary] The provincial Cultural Department held a soiree in Kunming on 26 December to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Leaders of the provincial and city party and government An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Liang Jia, Pu Chaozhu, Zhao Tingguang, Liu Shusheng, Gao Zhiguo, (Li Xinwang), Yu Zuo, Liang Lin, Yu Huoli and others attended the function. The well-known economist Yu Guangyuan who is currently in Kunming, and (Hang Huaizhi), deputy head of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Committee's liaison group in Yunnan, were also present.

KUNMING PLA HOLDS MAO ANNIVERSARY RALLY

HK250602 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 83

[Summary] The Kunming PLA units held a rally in Kunming on 24 December to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong. Leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units Zhang Zhixiu, Xie Zhenhua, Huang Demao, Hu Guohua, Chen Jiaqui, Shi Jingban, and Lan Yinong, and former leading comrades of the units Zha Yusheng, Zhang Haitang, and Cui Jiangong were present at the rally.

Political Commissar Xie Zhenhua made a speech. He said: "Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist and an outstanding proletarian revolutionary, strategist, and theoretician. In revolutionary struggle of over half a century, he gained indelible merit in creating and establishing the CPC and the PLA, winning victory in the cause of liberating the people of all nationalities in China, in founding the PRC, and in the development of the country's socialist cause. He made major contributions to the liberation of the oppressed nations and the progress of man throughout the world. Comrade Mao Zedong is acknowledged as the great leader of the CPC and the people of all nationalities in China. Mao Zedong Thought is acknowledged as the guiding ideology of the whole party."

Comrade Xie Zhenhua said: "At present, under the leadership of the Central Committee, we should first seriously study Comrade Mao Zedong's thought on party building in conjunction with studying the party rectification documents, and promote rectification in the party committee and the organs. Second, we should assiduously study Marxist-Leninist works and the works of Comrade Mao Zedong, to enhance our level of ideology and theory and spontaneously resist and eliminate spiritual pollution. Third, we must study Comrade Mao Zedong's strategy and tactics of tactics of people's war and his thought on the building of the people's army, and strengthen the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the PLA units. We should build our southwestern border defense into an impenetrable great wall."

Kunming PLA Commander Zhang Zhixiu presided at the rally and made a speech. He said: "In commemorating Comrade Mao Zedong, we must inherit and develop Mao Zedong Thought. We must have a complete and accurate understanding of Mao Zedong Thought, and strive to study, grasp, and apply the system of Mao Zedong Thought to guide all our work."

AN PINGSHENG CLEARS SNOW IN KUNMING STREETS

HK300930 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Summary] "Yesterday afternoon, the leading comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government and more than 100 CYL members of the CYL Committee of the provincial General Office went to Gینگnian Road in the city proper of Kunming to clear away accumulated snow.

"The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and People's Government taking part in the removal of snow included An Pingsheng, Liang Jia, Pu Chaozhu, Liu Shusheng, Zhu Zhihui, Yu Zuo, Liang Lin, (Wang Xinqian), and Zhu Kui."

When the leading comrades arrived at Qingnian Road, they went into immediate action and pushed the snow to both sides of the road. Many people also worked together with the leading comrades. In less than 3 hours, they succeeded in removing the snow from a section of the road, thus ensuring traffic flow for vehicles and pedestrians.

Yesterday, the leading comrades of the Kunming PLA units, including Zhang Zhixiu, Xie Zhenhua, (Hu Zhihua), Shi Jingban, and (Lan Yinong), led more than 2,000 cadres and fighters to the streets to remove the snow.

YUNNAN SETS UP RECTIFICATION GUIDANCE COMMISSION

HK240418 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] According to the Circular issued on 15 December by the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission on setting up party rectification guidance organizations in various regions and departments, the Standing Committee of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee decided on 17 December to set up a provincial Party Rectification Guidance Commission under the provincial CPC Committee with Comrade An Pingsheng as chairman, Comrade Zhao Tingguang as deputy chairman, and Comrade Li Qiming as deputy chairman of the Standing Committee. Members of the commission are: (Li Jingwang), (Wang Xingtian), (Hou Qiying), (Yu Huoli), (Liang Lin), (Huang Pian), (Chen Shengnian), (Xu Yaocun), (Shan Wen), and (Lu Chengyi).

Offices affiliated to the provincial Party Rectification Guidance Commission will carry out party rectification.

LI ZIQI ATTENDS GANSU CPPCC VARIETY SHOW

HK300625 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Yesterday, in the evening, the provincial CPPCC held a new year variety show in Lanzhou's (Huanghe) Theater to entertain provincial CPPCC members and retired cadres.

At the variety show, provincial CPPCC members (Gin Leming), (Lu Shuqi), (Zhou Hua), (Huang Jingqi), (Wang Xiaoling), (Yan Yumei) and (Xu Yulan) performed Shaanxi Opera, Beijing Opera, various Henan local operas, and so on. The (Zhandou) song and dance troupe of the Lanzhou PLA units performed solo singing, duet singing, rapid accented beat storytelling, comic dialogue, and so on. Throughout the variety show, there was a joyous atmosphere.

The responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC who were present at the variety show included Li Ziqi, Chen Guangyi, (Huang Luobin), Wang Zhanchang, Lu Kejian, (Chen Xu), Li Giyang, Wang Bingxiang, Yan Shutang, and (Wang Guorui). All the provincial CPPCC members in Lanzhou, retired and aged cadres, responsible persons of the provincial democratic parties and mass organizations, and more than 1,000 ordinary people attended the variety show.

LI XUEZHI VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN NINGXIA

OW300614 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0142 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Yinchuan, 27 Dec (XINHUA) -- Speaking at a recent meeting on the development of agricultural production in the mountainous areas in southern Ningxia, Li Xuezhi, secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, pointed out that to expedite the development of the mountainous areas four changes in thinking and work methods are essential.

Li Xuezhi said that the traditional guiding thought of "taking grain as the key link" must be replaced by the need to grow grass, plant trees, and develop animal husbandry so that poverty will give way to prosperity; that the idea of waiting for, relying on, and demanding outside assistance must be replaced by the idea of relying on Ningxia's own efforts and hard work in developing the mountainous areas and by the idea of considering the state's assistance as supplementary; that management by administrative means must be replaced by management by economic measures -- meaning that natural and economic laws must be followed, special funds and other construction funds must be properly controlled and efficiently utilized, and the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output and other contract systems must be carried out; and that leadership over the small-scale peasant economy must be replaced by leadership over large agricultural production and the development of commodity economy.

Li Xuezhi continued that the mountainous areas in southern Ningxia must be developed, adding, however, that the development must proceed systematically in accordance with the importance and urgency of different projects. He said that the development of the mountainous areas in southern Ningxia must be carried out along with the development of the Huang He-irrigated areas so that the resources of the river and the mountainous areas can be developed at the same time.

Li Xuezhi particularly noted that although the state still has financial difficulties the party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to include Ningxia's Xiji-Haiyuan-Guyuan area into the "three west" agricultural development plan so that Ningxia is entitled to an annual appropriation of 30 million yuan of special funds.

Li Xuezhi said that such funds, which are not easy to come by, must be treasured and used sparingly, and only used on the most essential projects.

MA WENRUI AT SHAANXI FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

HK300423 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial CPC Committee and government and the Xian City CPC Committee and government jointly held a mobilization meeting on the family planning propaganda month in the people's assembly hall, calling on the cadres and the masses, and CYL and party members throughout the province to enthusiastically plunge themselves in their actual actions into the family planning propaganda month, which is to be launched next January, and to make contributions in controlling population growth and improving the quality of our population.

The provincial and city party, government, and army leaders Ma Wenrui, Li Qingwei, He Chenghua, Zhang Tiemin, and others attended the meeting.

Li Qingwei, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, Zhang Tiemin, deputy secretary of Xian City CPC Committee and mayor, and (Li Jingxue), deputy political commissar of the provincial Military District, spoke at the meeting. The responsible comrades of the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, provincial CYL Committee, and provincial Women's Federation made speeches at the meeting.

More than 1,000 people attended the meeting, including all the members of the leading group of the provincial family planning propaganda month and responsible comrades of the various provincial and city commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus, of the troops stationed in Shaanxi Province under the command of the provincial Military District, and of the various units in the Xian area under the jurisdiction of the central authorities.

Excerpts of the speech delivered by Li Qingwei, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, at the mobilization meeting of the second family planning propaganda month are broadcast as follows:

The provincial CPC Committee and government decided to launch the second family planning propaganda month campaign next January on a provincial scale, with the focus on the countryside. This is an important step taken in a new year to create a new situation in family planning work. Li Qingwei pointed out: Practicing family planning is our basic national policy and a great task of strategic importance. In recent years, remarkable achievements have been scored in the province's family planning work. It is expected that the birth rate of the province's population can be reduced to about 17 per thousand this year, or 2 per thousand less than last year, and that its natural population growth can be reduced to 10 per thousand. However, we must also see that we still have a long way to go in our family planning work. The rate of one-child families is 64 percent, far from reaching 70 percent as required by the state. In particular, population growth in some counties in north Shaanxi Province is basically in an unplanned state. To end this state of affairs, we must proceed from the province's population situation, in which the population is young in terms of age structure and the total number of births is now at its peak, take effective measures to resolutely reduce the natural population growth, and strive to make a significant advance in this respect through this propaganda month campaign.

Li Qingwei emphatically pointed out: It is imperative to do a good job in publicity and education work to raise the understanding of family planning work of cadres and the masses. Party committees and governments at various levels must treat family planning work in the same way as they do economic work and manage to grasp the two productions simultaneously. In the course of the propaganda month campaign, it is necessary to mobilize all propaganda forces to use various effective forms to carry out publicity activities in the cities and rural areas all over the province in an extensive way, so that the masses can realize that practicing family planning has a close bearing on their immediate interests and so that they can enhance the sense of urgency and responsibility in controlling population growth. Serious efforts should be made to draw up a long-range plan and an annual plan for population development. At present, first of all, a good job should be done in the 1984 plan for population development and then we must, through solid and meticulous work, implement the plan down to every village and household. In order to ensure the realization of planned population growth, we must implement birth control measures in an overall manner, dealing with each case on its merits. With the exception of those who are sick, all childbearing husbands and wives under 40 who already have two children must be encouraged to take measures to control further births. This work is expected to be basically completed in 1984. Continued efforts should be made to spread the use of other birth control measures and to continuously increase the rate of one-child families and of planned births. The principle of persuasion and education should be maintained, so that the masses, having raised their understanding of family planning work, can willingly accept operations. Those who are still bent on further births in a rush way after repeated education and who gravely sabotage the family planning work must be dealt with seriously.

Comrade Li Qingwei urged all localities to strengthen leadership over family planning work, to improve and replenish the organs of family planning work at various levels, to ensure that there are people who take care of the work at every level and in every department, and to bring into full play the exemplary, leading roles of party and CYL members and revolutionary cadres so that they can, in their own actual actions, unite with and bring along the broad masses to push the healthy development of family planning work forward.

WANG ENMAO VISITS XINJIANG PLA EXHIBITION

HK300932 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Full of zest, the leading comrades of the regional party and government and the Urumqi PLA units visited today the exhibition of the Urumqi PLA units of agricultural and sideline production and vegetables. In the morning, Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Ismail Amat, and other leading comrades arrived at the exhibition hall to watch a superb collection of vegetable samples, more than 700 in all, as well as a large number of material objects, models and pictures showing the achievements gained in agricultural and sideline production.

From 1960 to 1983, the PLA units have produced 707.82 million jin of grain, 64.55 million jin of meat, and more than 1.4 billion jin of vegetables, and have planted 1.88 million trees.

The leading comrades visiting the exhibition also tasted some vegetables. They praised the army units for doing a good job in agricultural and sideline production and for their great achievements. They hoped that the broad section of commanders and fighters in the army units will make continued efforts, promote the glorious traditions of our army, and improve their living standards with their own hands.

After the visit, Comrade Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, and Ismail Amat wrote inscriptions for the exhibition.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS CITATION MEETING IN URUMQI

HK300933 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Excerpts] A meeting held by Urumqi City and the PLA units stationed in Urumqi area to commend advanced collectives and individuals in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to family members of revolutionary army men and martyrs and in supporting the government and cherishing the people, ended this afternoon. The meeting cited and awarded 162 advanced collectives and 218 advanced individuals. Responsible comrades of the regional party, government, Urumqi PLA units, and Urumqi City, including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Ismail Amat, Li Shoushan, Mayinuer, Li Xianhua, and Ismail Maikesuti, attended the meeting and awarded certificates of merit to the advanced collectives and individuals.

Tan Shanhe, political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, spoke at the meeting. After fully affirming the achievements of Urumqi City and the PLA units stationed in Urumqi area in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to family members of revolutionary army men and martyrs and in supporting the government and cherishing the people, he said: The activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to family members of revolutionary army men and martyrs and of supporting the government and cherishing the people are excellent forms to speed up the two modernizations of the army units and to promote the building of two civilizations in the localities. The PLA units stationed in Xinjiang must energetically take part in and support the socialist construction of the localities according to the unified arrangements of the local government, transform mountains, tame rivers, plant trees, beautify the environment, and make vigorous contributions in developing and building Xinjiang. At present, it is necessary to take the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee as a guide, carry out well the activities of double support, with the army and people jointly building spiritual civilization as the main content, and coordinate with the localities in making preparations for developing and building Xinjiang.

The meeting also issued a written proposal to the army and people of all nationalities throughout the city.

CABINET ENDORSES ECONOMIC GOALS FOR 1984

OW200521 Taipei CNA in English 0300 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec 30 (CNA) -- The Cabinet at its weekly meeting Thursday endorsed the nation's 1984 economic goals projected by the Council for Economic Planning and Development. According to the Council's projection, the economic growth for the coming year of 1984 will be at 7.5 percent, the gross national product (GNP) will reach NT dollars 2,236.1 billion (U.S. \$55.9 billion) and the per capita income, equivalent to U.S. \$2,940. The Executive Yuan will notify all the responsible government agencies to do their utmost to accomplish these goals next year.

In the meantime, the overall economic planning for 1984 also cover such items as price increase which will be at a rate of less than 4 percent, the growth rates for agriculture at 0.5 percent, for manufacturing industry at 7.9 percent, and for the tertiary industry at 8 percent. The unemployment rate for the year is set at 2.1 percent.

The projection indicates that exports in the year will amount to NT dollars 1,183.6 billion (U.S. \$29.4 billion) against imports of NT dollars 974.8 billion (U.S. \$24.2 billion), resulting in a trade surplus of NT dollars 208.8 billion (U.S. \$5.19 billion) for the year.

An official with the council said that these economic goals set for 1984 are part of the third-year projects under the nation's four-year economic plan for the Taiwan area. He cited several unique areas in the 1984 economic situation which include:

- Continuing expansion of exports, while efforts will be directed to the stimulation of demand in the domestic market.
- Maintaining rapid growth in the manufacturing industry to promote overall development of the production industry. Emphasis will also be placed on the improvement of production structure and elevation of unit productivity.
- Promotion of a free trade policy, including increase of imports and reduction of import duties in a step to minimize trade surpluses.
- On government spending, efforts will be devoted to the lowering of investments on national corporations while on the other hand, allocation of adequate funds on public investment projects will be increased.
- On research and development programs, the government will step up efforts on the education and training of advanced science and technology personnel. At the same time, attention will also be directed to the encouragement of private R and D programs, enabling them to coordinate with the nation's overall needs.

PREMIER SUN ON ECONOMIC, FOREIGN TRADE PLANS

OW270431 Taipei CNA in English 0330 GMT 27 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec 27 (CNA) -- In view of the sustained recovery of the world economy, the government will aim to adjust the local production structure so as to enhance long-term development for the local economy. So expressed Premier Sun Yun-hsuan at the 1983 annual meeting of the National Assembly held on Sunday [25 December]. Sun noted that the protracted world recession had taken its toll on Taiwan's export-oriented economy in 1982. Thanks, however, to the measures taken by the government here aimed at aiding the local industry and commerce, the economy has been showing clear signs of recovery, Sun said. He noted the following indications of economic recovery here:

Economic growth for 1983 is expected to stand at 7.14 percent, surpassing the originally projected 5.5 percent and the recorded 3.9 percent of last year.

Foreign trade this year should reach U.S. \$45 billion, of which exports will account for U.S. \$25 billion. An export surplus of U.S. \$5 billion is projected for the year.

The investment by foreign nationals and Overseas Chinese approved during January-November was valued at U.S. \$370 million, up 8.37 [as received] over the same period of last year. The total investment among local enterprises during the first 11 months of the year was NT\$ 175.6 billion (about U.S. \$4.37 billion), which means an increase of 16.2 over the year-earlier period.

As of the end of November, the foreign exchange reserve amounted to U.S. \$13.1 billion.

In an effort to upgrade local industries, the government here will draw up specific measures aimed at promoting local small and medium enterprises in their programs for accelerated automation and improved management. The government will also aid those concerns seeking to import the high technology necessary to develop the 300,000-unit-year auto plant, numerically controlled computer systems, large-scale integrated circuits, and special computer parts, the premier said.

In view of the "isolate-Taiwan policy" being practised by mainland China and the uncertain future of the political status of Hong Kong, the ROC Government will take the following measures to help set up a trade, financial, and transportation center here on Taiwan:

Inviting more foreign banks to set up branch offices in Taiwan, liberalize restrictions on investment by foreign nationals and Overseas Chinese in the local stock market, encourage local companies to issue bonds overseas and local banks to set up branch offices abroad.

Setting up a new world trade center to work in line with the activities being sponsored by the Taipei world trade center.

Strengthening maritime storage and transshipment service in Kaohsiung and Taichung harbors to establish a transshipment container center for commodities in the Far East.

Extending China Airlines' flights to Europe and America aimed at creating a global flight network.

Setting up a free trade zone to attract more foreign nationals and Overseas Chinese to invest here and participate in local economic planning and development activities.

TASK FORCE TO BE FORMED TO NARROW U.S. TRADE SURPLUS

OW291343 Taipei CNA in English 0318 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Taipei, Dec 29 (CNA) -- The Government of the Republic of China has been placing much emphasis on reversing the imbalance in Sino-American trade, Vincent Siew, director of the Board of Foreign Trade, indicated Tuesday. Siew especially cited as an example President Chiang Ching-kuo's directive issued at Tuesday's top-level economic and financial meeting. He said that the Executive Yuan should form a task force to work out ways to narrow the widening trade gap between this nation and the United States. In fact, the top trade official pointed out, the favorable balance this nation has enjoyed in its trade with the United States illustrates that Chinese products are competitive enough to attract ever-increasing American consumers. And the expanding bilateral trade relationship is beneficial to both countries, Siew stressed.

He further said that this nation has indeed done its utmost to end the lopsided Sino-U.S. trade. However, the problem is not so easy to tackle because it is a result of the significant differences between the two nation's overall economic structures, Siew noted. He thus called on the U.S. Government and its people to understand the efforts this nation has made in improving Sino-U.S. trade. The trade official also urged American manufacturers and traders to make greater promotion efforts to boost sales of their products in Taiwan.

PREMIER SUN REAFFIRMS DEFENSE OF CONSTITUTION

OW291950 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 83

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan pointed out that the promulgation of the Constitution and the adoption of the constitutional administration in the Republic of China show that the nation has adhered to the founding father's national construction ideal of returning the administration to the people, and has laid the foundation of democracy and constitutional rule in our country, where people can enjoy freedom and live in happiness. Addressing the preparatory meeting of the first annual convention of national assemblymen, Premier Sun pointed out that the Constitution of the Republic of China was formulated by deputies elected by people throughout the country, and that the dignity of the Constitution must never be harmed. He said: The Government of the Republic of China, created in accordance with this Constitution, is the only legitimate government representing the entire country. The Chinese Communist regime is a rebellious clique which has undermined the Constitution and brought calamity to the country and the people; it can by no means represent China, much less the Chinese people. Our refusal to negotiate with the Chinese Communists shows specifically our determination to safeguard the Constitution.

Sun continued: On the basis of the Constitution, the Government of the Republic of China will continue to promote democratic and constitutional administration and carry out national construction to consolidate the national foundation, safeguard the people's rights, ensure social peace and stability, and enhance the people's wellbeing. All measures that have been adopted are primarily for the purpose of promoting national security and people's interests. For this reason, any speech or act that can undermine the constitutional administration and can shake the national foundation will not be tolerated. Our Constitution was formulated in mainland China; it was also first implemented in mainland China. Mainland China is the territory of the Republic of China, and the Government of the Republic of China will never renounce its sovereignty over the entire mainland. It will uphold the basic national policy of opposing communism and recovering the mainland and bring this Constitution completely back to mainland China so that China's future reunification will be based on this Constitution, and so that the hundreds of million of compatriots on the mainland will be able to enjoy with us the achievements brought about by constitutional administration.

CAAC DIRECTOR SAYS PRC TO BUILD AIRPORT NEAR MACAO

HK300208 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Dec 83 p 10

[Article by "our own correspondent"]

[Text] Macao, Dec 29. China plans to build a medium-sized airport in Zhuhai -- about seven km north of Macao -- which will have land facilities for Tridents and Boeing 737s. This was revealed by Mr Shen Tu, the director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, at the opening ceremony for a helipad in the neighbouring county.

While expressing doubts about the construction of an international airport in Macao, Mr Shen suggested the Macao Government could take part in the proposed Chinese project. Mr Shen and his deputy, Mr Guo Hao, said an international airport is not feasible from an economic point of view. Mr Shen said the CAAC had expressed reservations in the Macao airport feasibility study, recently submitted to the Macao Government. The study was conducted by the German FAG group with Chinese participation.

PRC, HOLLAND MAY BUILD TUNNEL UNDER HUANGPO

HK290250 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Excerpts] China and Holland may jointly build a tunnel under the Huangpo River, a tributary of the Yangtse, despite the low ebb in their relations. Discussions on the project, which is expected to be undertaken by the Delta Port Consortium of Rotterdam, have reached an advanced stage.

If the plan comes to fruition, it will represent a major commercial deal between the two countries -- and an expenditure of billions of dollars -- at a time when bilateral relations have been at their lowest. The consortium may also look at other projects, including the harbour at Lianyungang, in northeast Jiangsu Province, and others at Yangtse ports.

Relations between the two countries were downgraded to charge d'affaires level early last year when the Dutch Government of Mr Dries van Agt approved the construction and sale of two submarines to Taiwan. Then, early this year, a large contingent of Taiwanese naval engineers went to the Netherlands to negotiate the sale of four more submarines. At the same time, they explored the possibility of buying 14 minesweepers of NATO design. By that time, the conservative Mr Ruud Lubbers had swept into power in Holland with a coalition government.

Relations between The Hague and Peking now appear to be well on the mend, and, barring any unexpected incidents and providing that such minor problems as the KLM flights to Taipei are resolved, diplomatic relations between the two countries are expected to soon be restored to ambassadorial level.

SUPREME COURT REVERSES GUANGZHOU NAVY CORRUPTION VERDICTS

HK291354 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 28 Dec 83 p 5

["Special dispatch from Guangzhou": "Military Court Protects Department Deputy Director of a Navy Base; Procuratorate Wins Appeal"]

[Text] Ji Ruichen, deputy director of the Logistics Department; and Chen Weizhi, assistant clerk of the Oil Transport Office, of the Guangzhou PLA Navy Base illegally sold at a reduced price aviation kerosene and took bribes in goods worth 4,458 and 2,754 yuan, respectively.

Previously, because the military court protected them, Ji Ruichen was released with a verdict of "not guilty" and Chen Weizhi was set free and exempted from punishment. The military procuratorate appealed to the Supreme Court. Recently, the Supreme Court heard the case again and decided to reverse the military court's decision and sentenced both Ji Ruichen and Chen Weizhi to 2-years imprisonment.

The details of the case are as follows: In August 1981, Ji Ruichen and Chen Weizhi were ordered by an upper level to sell at a reduced price 1,000 tons of aviation kerosene. It was stipulated that the kerosene was only to be sold to enterprises that had acquired a document of permission for purchase from the government organizations above the county and city level. With the approval of Ji Ruichen, Chen Weizhi contacted the Guangdong Provincial Shipping Department and at that time the department agreed to purchase 700-800 tons of kerosene and offered to allocate 200 tons of diesel oil to the Guangzhou Navy Base. Ji and Chen thought that the amount of diesel oil offered to the base was too small and thus refused to sell the kerosene to the shipping department.

When news about this transaction spread to various areas, in early September that year Vice Manager Chen Qi and clerk Lin Zhiming of the Labor Service Company at Anping District, Shantou City, offered to facilitate the purchases of "cheap" color television sets and wristwatches in exchange for the right to purchase the aviation kerosene. Without checking into whether or not stipulated procedures had been followed, Ji Ruicheng and Chen Weizhi decided to sell 300 tons of aviation kerosene, and in exchange, Chen Qi and Lin Zhiming were to "purchase" for Ji and Chen Weizhi color television sets. Lin Zhiming transported the Kerosene to Shantou and resold it at a profit of more than 100,000 yuan.

At the beginning of October, Chen Qi and Lin Zhiming again contacted Chen Weizhi, wanting to purchase more aviation kerosene. They asked Chen Weizhi to meet them at the Guangzhou Friendship Store where they paid 1,113 yuan in foreign exchange certificates that they had illegally traded for renminbi (more than 1,800 yuan of renminbi) for a 14-inch National brand color television set and immediately gave the set to Chen Weizhi as a gift. After taking the bribe, Chen Weizhi took Chen Qi and Lin Zhiming to meet Ji Ruicheng and told Ji: "They have already got the color television sets for you." Ji immediately said: "We can spare some more aviation kerosene at a reduced price for them."

After learning what Ji and Chen Weizhi wanted, Chen Qi and those under him immediately went back to the Guangzhou Friendship Store and bought an 18-inch and a 20-inch National color television set for 2,743 yuan in foreign exchange certificates (which they had illegally traded for more than 4,000 yuan of renminbi) and immediately sent to two sets to Ji's home in the company of Chen Weizhi. After Chen Qi and others left, Chen Weizhi gave Ji two of five imported watches with which Lin Zhiming had bribed Chen Weizhi. Moreover, Ji and Chen took other bribes from Chen Qi including imported cigarettes, electronic clocks decorated with shell carvings, squid, and dried meat. And before Chen Qi and Lin Zhiming had paid for the kerosene they purchased in the first transaction, Ji and Chen Weizhi had promised to sell them 200 tons more kerosene on the conditions that they buy them two automobiles.

When the military court heard this case in April this year, it held that what Chen Weizhi had done amounted to a crime of accepting bribes and gave a verdict of exempting Chen Weizhi from criminal punishment; it released Ji Ruichen with a verdict of "not guilty." The military procuratorate was of the opinion that the verdict was incorrect and the wrong legislation was cited in reaching the verdict and that the verdict reversed the relationship of responsibility in a crime committed by Ji Ruichen and Chen Weizhi in collusion. Therefore, it appealed to the Supreme Court and, at the same time, reported to and received the support of the Supreme Procuratorate.

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